

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 737.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1859.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL in IRELAND.

The present remarkable movement in Ireland calls for increased effort on the part of British Christians.

The Committee of the BAPTIST IRISH SOCIETY have, therefore, resolved to send some Evangelists to labour there for a few months. The Agents already employed are quite unable to meet the demands of the people for the Ministry of the Gospel. "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few."

Several brethren have been already engaged in this important work. Many others have offered their services. The Committee are endeavouring to render the agency employed as effective as they possibly can.

CONTRIBUTIONS ALREADY RECEIVED:—

	£	s.	d.
Amount previously acknowledged.	351	17	3
Angas, Miss, Bideford.	10	0	0
Windeatt, Mrs., ditto.	5	0	0
Hanson, Joseph, Esq.,	10	0	0
Rippon, Mrs.,	10	0	0
Friend, A.	5	0	0
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Cotton, F., jun., Esq.,	1	0	0
Ditto, 2nd donation.	1	0	0
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Cymro.	0	10	0
Friend, Waterford.	0	10	0
Ditto, Shaftesbury, by Mr. R. Soul.	0	10	0
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shaws.	0	10	0
Hendenbourg, Mr., by Mr. G. B. Wool-			
ley.	0	10	0
Hunt, Mr. T., Woodstock.	0	10	0
Widow's Mite, A.	0	10	0
An Old Baptist.	0	5	0
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Austen, Mrs., ditto.	0	1	6
Wilson, Rev. W. J., Middleton, Teesdale.	0	5	0
X. Y., Frome.	0	5	0
Calne, Thank-offering.	0	2	6
Anon.	0	1	0
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Lillico, Mr. R.	0	2	6
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Paxton, Mr. Wm.	1	0	0
Paxton, Mr. Edward.	0	5	0
Robson, Mr. C.	0	10	0
Rutherford, Mrs.	0	5	0
W. B.	0	2	0
Well-wisher.	0	2	6
Borough-road, London, by Rev. J. Har-			
court.	5	0	0
Bridgnorth, by Mr. C. E. Macmichael:—			
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Hill, Miss.	0	5	0
Hiron, Rev. J.	0	10	0
Hunter, Mrs.	0	10	0
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Contributions.	2	0	0
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Contributions.	4	0	0
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Contributions.	0	15	2
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dington.	0	2	6
Ingham, by Rev. J. Venimore:—			
Barber, Mr.	0	2	6
Beane, Mrs.	0	2	6
Cooke, Mr.	0	1	0
Cooke, Mr. S. B.	0	5	0
Hewes, Mr.	0	2	6
Robertson, Miss.	0	2	6

Rudd, Mr. A.	0	2	6
Silcock, Mr.	1	0	0
Silcock, Mr. R. B.	1	0	0
Silcock, Mrs. E.	0	5	0
Slipper, Mr.	0	5	0
Worts, Mr., sen.	0	3	0
Worts, Mr., jun.	0	2	6
Smaller Sums.	0	14	6
Kingstansley, by G. Scorey, Esq.:—			
King, Miss.	0	5	0
Scorey, Messrs.	2	0	0
Kenninghall, by Rev. J. Sage:—			
Bryant, R., Esq.	1	0	0
Smaller Sums.	0	5	0
Luton, Old Meeting, by Rev. T. Hands:—			
Collection.	2	17	6
Leeds, Great George-street, by Rev. Dr.			
Brewer:—			
Collection at Lord's Supper.	1	9	0
Lockwood, by Rev. J. Barker:—			
Mitchell, Mr. Joshua.	1	0	0
Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua.	0	10	0
Tate, Mr. J.	0	2	6
Wood, Mr. B.	1	0	0
Other Sums.	0	10	0
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Gover, W., Esq.	2	0	0
Bowser, Wm., Esq.	2	0	0
Rixon, Mr. A. H.	1	0	0
Stearns, Rev. E., D.D.	1	0	0
N. S.	1	0	0
Cox, T., Esq.	1	1	0
Ingis, J., Esq.	1	0	0
Walkden, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Fox, Lady.	1	1	0
Whitehouse, J., Esq.	0	10	0
Hird, W., Esq.	0	10	0
P. I. M.	0	10	0
A Friend.	0	10	0
B. C.	0	10	0
Wheeler, Mr. D. D.	0	10	0
Stiff, Mr. James.	0	10	0
J. A.	0	10	0
Davies, Rev. Dr. B.	0	10	0
Tabbs, Mr. F. M.	1	1	0
Bligh, Mr. J.	0	10	0
Bligh, Mr. J. S.	0	10	0
Maze Pond, by Mr. John Eastly:—			
Pewtre, Mr. Jos.	1	0	0
Hepburn, Mr. Thomas.	1	0	0
Koonham, Mr.	0	1	0
Johnson, Mr. W.	0	10	0
Alldingham, Mr.	0	10	0
Meredith, Mr. S. B.	0	10	0
Gilman, Mrs.	2	0	0
Reeds, Mrs.	2	0	0
Eastly, Mr. John.	1	0	0
Morgan, Mr.	0	5	0
Carter, Elizabeth.	0	1	0
Wakefield, Mr.	0	10	0
Coxhead, Mr.	0	5	0
Clements, Misses.	0	5	0
Montacute, by Rev. J. Price:—			
A few Friends.	2	2	0
Nenagh, by R. Jurr, Esq.:—			
Contributions.	0	9	6
Poplar, by Rev. B. Preece:—			
Collection at Prayer-meeting.	4	11	0
Ringsend, by Rev. W. Kitchen:—			
Friends in the Church and Congrega-			
tion.	1	10	0
Tottenham, by Rev. R. Wallace:—			
Arnold, Miss.	0	4	0
Friends.	0	3	6
Henson, Mr.	0	5	0
Hendman, Mr.	0	5	0
Johnson, Miss.	0	5	0
Richardson, Mr.	2	0	0
Taunton, by T. Horsey, Esq.:—			
Horsey, T., Esq.	1	1	0
Maynard, R., Esq.	1	1	0
Tring, by Mr. John Burgess:—			
Butcher, T., Esq.	1	0	0
Butcher, T., jun., Esq.	1	0	0
Butcher, F., Esq.	1	0	0
Baldwin, Mr.	1	0	0
Grover, Mr.	0	10	0
Luch, Miss.	0	7	6
Mead, Mr.	0	5	0
Humphrey, Mr.	0	5	0
Burgess, Mr.	0	5	0
Bailey, Mrs.	0	2	6
Grace, Mr.	0	2	6
Mead, Miss J.	0	2	6
Small Sums.	0	6	0
Waterford, by Rev. T. Wilshire:—			
A Lady.	0	10	0
A Friend.	0	10	0
A Friend.	0	5	0
A Friend, Piltown.	0	5	0
West Drayton, by Mr. James Roadnight:—			
Ratcliff, Mr. R.	0	10	0
Ratcliff, Mr. W.	0	5	0
Brient, Mr. S.	0	5	0
Turton, Mr. G.	0	5	0
Roadnight, Mr. J.	0	5	0
Belsh, Mr. H.	0	2	0
Elton, Mr. G.	0	2	0
Salter, Mr. J.	0	1	0
Mooros, Mr. J.	0	1	0

The proposed effort is to be special, and not to be made a permanent charge on the income of the Society. Special Contributions are therefore earnestly requested, and will be thankfully received by Thomas Lewtress, Esq., Treasurer, or by C. J. MIDDLEDITCH, Secretary.

Baptist Mission House, 33, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

THE DIAL (WEEKLY).
7th JANUARY.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION of PARTNER-

SHIP of MAPPIN BROTHERS, SHEFFIELD and LONDON. See "London Gazette," October 14th, 1859.

In consequence of this Dissolution Messrs. MAPPIN beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public, that they will offer the whole of their valuable stock of CUTLERY, ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE, DRESSING CASES, and other GOODS, in their London Show-rooms, at a REDUCTION of PRICE VARYING from TEN to TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. The Sale commences to-day, and will terminate on December 31st next. Early in January their London Show Rooms will be furnished with an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK, now being manufactured by them at Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge, E.C. Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

November 1st, 1859.

PASTORS' RETIRING FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS THE SECOND £5,000.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance over the				Mr. J. Whitehouse	10	0	0
First Subscription 579 12 0	579	12	0	Mr. F. W. Cobb	10	0	0
A Friend, by Rev.				Mr. C. Roberts	10	0	0
G. Smith	500	0	0	Mr. S. Smith	10	0	0
Mr. G. Freeman	333	6	8	Mr. H. F. Coleman	10	0	0
Mr. J. R. Mills	250	0	0	Mr. Sutcliffe	10	0	0
Mr. S. Morley	100	0	0	Mr. Joseph Crane	10	0	0
Mr. W. Edgar	100	0	0	Mr. T. Johns	10	0	0
Mr. John Morley	100	0	0	Rev. Jas. Sherman	10	0	0
Mr. W. D. Willis	100	0	0	Rev. J. C. Potter and			
Mr. Joshua Wilson	100	0	0	Friends, Whitley	6	6	0
Rev. Jas. Stratton	100	0	0	Rev. R. Balgarnie	5	5	0
Mr. T. Salt, M.P.	100	0	0	Dr. Rogers	5	0	0
Mr. J. P. Budgett	100	0	0	Mr. G. Baines	5	0	0
M. Juge la Bailly	100	0	0	Rev. Dr. Ferguson	5	0	0
Mr. Joshua Field	50	0	0	Rev. W. Martin	5	0	0
Collected at Lea-				Rev. Jas. Parsons	5	0	0
mington, by the				Mr. John Rawson	5	0	0
Rev. W. Wild	30	10	0	Rev. J. S. Pearsall	5	0	0
Rev. John Hayden	25	0	0	Rev. J. S. Bright	5	0	0
Mr. Eusebius Smith	25	0	0	Mr. Allen, York	5	0	0
Rev. Edmund T.				Mrs. Hy. Bromley	5	0	0
Prust	25	0	0	Rev. S. M'All	5	0	0
Mr. T. Buxton	25	0	0	Miss Sherman	5	0	0
Mr. W. Williams	20	0	0	Rev. H. Birch	2	2	0
Mr. H. Brown	20	0	0	Rev. R. Bruce, M.A.	2	2	0
Mr. Churchill	10	10	0	Rev. W. F. Buck	1	0	0
Mr. W. Crossfield	10	0	0	Rev. J. Bull, M.A.	1	0	0

Additional Contributions may be sent to the Rev. George Smith, Congregational Library, Blomfield-street.

NEW HORTICULTURAL GARDEN at KENSINGTON GORE.

The COUNCIL of the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY give notice, that the Fellows of the Society and their friends having already offered the Council more than the usual branches of a thorough English Education, with French and Drawing. Satisfactory references can be given.

Address, L. B., care of Miss Miall, King-street, Leicester.

A YOUNG LADY, accustomed to Tuition, is desirous of a SITUATION as TEACHER in a School.

She is competent to instruct in the usual branches of a thorough English Education, with French and Drawing. Satisfactory references can be given.

Address, L. B., care of Miss Miall, King-street, Leicester.

A YOUNG LADY, a Member of a Congregational Church, having had considerable experience in TUITION, wishes a RE-ENGAGEMENT after the Christmas Vacation, either in a Dissenting Family, or a First class School.

In addition to a good English Education, she can undertake French, Music, and Drawing, with the rudiments of Latin.

For address, apply to L. W., T. and T. Spencer's, Market-place, Leicester.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—The

WIFE of a Professional Man, residing in a country town, wishes to MEET with a YOUNG LADY, to be EDUCATED with her own daughters, under the care of an efficient Governess.

Apply, by letter, to F. J., at Messrs. Waterlow and Sons', Birchington-lane, London.

TO MANAGERS of BRITISH and other

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—A CERTIFIED SCHOOLMISTRESS desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT at Christmas. High Testimonials. Would not object to commence a school on her own risk in any locality where there is a fair prospect of SUCCESS.

Address, H. B., 5, Avenue Cottages, Camberwell.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED,

a SHOPMAN, that can be well recommended for sobriety of conduct and business capabilities. A Dissenter preferred.

Address, G. P., Post-off. c, Old Brentford, W.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED,

an experienced YOUNG MAN, either married or single, of decidedly religious principles, a good SALESMAN, and accustomed to the purchase of goods.

Apply, stating full particulars, to S. T. Evans, Draper, Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

A Respectable GENERAL SERVANT

WANTED immediately in a Family of Three.

Apply, 16, Park-road, Stoke Newington.

TO the JOURNEYMEN BOOT and SHOE

MAKERS.—WANTED TWO MEN.—A STRONG MAN'S MAN and a REPAIRER. Regular work and good wages. Decided characters would be preferred.

Address, D. Walter, Boot and shoemaker, High-street, Hythe, Kent.

PROPERTY PURCHASED at the MART.

—Property Let or Sold.—Rents collected.—Fire and Life Assurances effected.—Partnerships negotiated.

* First-class references if required.

Apply to Mr. Cooke Baines, 400, Cheapside, E.C.

THE ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN, REEDHAM (late at Stamford-hill). JANUARY ELECTION.

The VOTES and INTEREST of the SUBSCRIBERS are earnestly and respectfully solicited on behalf of WILLIAM JOHN JOHNSON, aged Five Years, the eldest of Three Children. The case is recommended by the Rev. W. Brock, Rector of Bishop's Waltham, Herts; W. Leavers, Esq., Surbiton, Surrey, &c., &c.

Proxies will be thankfully received by Mr. C. R. Nelson, "Nonconformist" Office, 25, Bowditch-street, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

For further particulars, apply to A. Y., care of Foster, Porter, and Co., Wood-street, London, E.C.

BOARD.—PAIGNTON, TORQUAY.
Superior HOME in a Family of Christian Principles. Opportunity for a Single Gentleman to aid a Disinherited Cause. Picturesque Land and Sea Views. Salubrious Climate. Stabling if required. Railway Station. Moderate Terms. Address, "Alpha," Paignton, Torquay.

PREPARATORY ESTABLISHMENT, 7, MONTAGUE-VILLAS, RICHMOND-HILL.
Mrs. FLETCHER receives a limited number of Young Gentlemen, from Six to Twelve Years of Age, for Board and Education.
References:—Rev. Baldwin Brown; Rev. Dr. Steane; Rev. J. Stoughton; Joseph Gurney, Esq., Wandsworth; Rev. J. B. French, Richmond, &c., &c.

KING-STREET, LEICESTER.

The MISSES MIALl receive a LIMITED NUMBER of YOUNG LADIES for Board and Education. The best Masters are engaged for French, German, Music, Singing, and Deportment.

References:—Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Leicester; John Kershaw, Esq., Glossop, near Manchester; W. Sunderland, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; and Edward Miall, Esq., London.
Terms and full particulars on application.
The ensuing quarter will commence on 28th January.
An ARTICLED PUPIL required.

SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

The Rev. T. H. MORGAN'S SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Shireland Hall is situated in an elevated and healthy locality, surrounded by fields, about two miles from the town. The adjacent cricket and play-grounds are spacious. Six of Mr. Morgan's pupils obtained certificates of merit at the recent Oxford Examination; three of these pupils secured the titles of A.A. Two senior pupils have matriculated this year at the London University. The Committee of the Birmingham Scholastic Institution for Sons of Ministers confide to Mr. Morgan's care the pupils whose education they promote.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX.

Head Master—Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A.; assisted by a Staff of Resident Masters.

The Next Session begins on the 1st of February.
Terms, 40 Guineas for Boys under 11 years; for Boys above that age, 50 Guineas.

Prospectuses on application to the Head Master or Resident Secretary at the School, or the Hon. Secretary at Founders' Hall, St. Swinburn's-lane.

T. M. COOMBS, Esq., Treasurer.
ALGERNON WELLS, Esq., Hon. Sec.
Rev. T. REES, Resident Secretary.

MRS. TOLLER (Widow of the late Rev. Henry Toller, of Market Harborough) is desirous of receiving after the next Christmas Vacation, SIX or EIGHT YOUNG LADIES, from ten to fifteen years of age, to be educated with her younger daughters, by their elder sister. The course of instruction will include the usual branches of an English Education, with Music, French, Drawing, and Painting. The House is commodious and pleasantly situated in its own grounds, just out of the town.
References:—Rev. W. Brock, 12, Gower-street, London; Rev. J. P. Murrell, Leicester; Rev. E. Prust, Northampton; Rev. E. H. Delf, Coventry; Rev. T. Toller, Kettering.

REIGATE, SURREY.—HAMILTON VILLA, WRAY-PARK-ROAD.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Conducted by Miss ISLEY, assisted by talented Resident Governesses.

The House is delightfully situated in one of the most lovely parts of Surrey, at a convenient distance from London. The Pupils enjoy the comforts of Home, while Study, based upon Christian principles, is made as interesting and pleasant as possible.

Prospectuses forwarded on application.
References kindly permitted to the Revs. J. Alexander, Norwich; J. H. Brown, High Wycombe; Henry More, Brecon, South Wales; Thomas Hatfield, Esq., Easton House, near Stamford; and other Friends.

The Vacation will terminate January 23.

THE MIDLAND SCHOOL, near COVENTRY.

Established in 1818, for Gentlemen from Eight to Eighteen Years of Age.

The Academic Course is adapted to a first-class mercantile education, to the Oxford and Cambridge examinations—which several of the pupils have passed—and to matriculation at the London and other Universities. Highly suitable premises—due provision for physical training—homely social intercourse—liberal domestic economy—accomplished Tutors and Professors—the best methods of instruction and examination—vigilant moral supervision—and Christian Government, constitute this a FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL, and claim for it the support and interest of the friends of a truly liberal and character-forming education.

Full papers may be had of the Director, Thomas Wyles.

LADIES' SCHOOL, DAVENTRY.

Conducted by Miss DAVIES (daughter of the late Rev. J. Davies).

In this Establishment, YOUNG LADIES receive a sound and accomplished EDUCATION, combined with the privileges and comforts of home. The French and German languages are taught by a resident lady, from the Continent. The Pupils enjoy the benefit of maternal care, Mrs. Davies superintending the domestic arrangements.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. David Thomas, London (Editor of the "Nonconformist"); Rev. T. Thomas, London; Rev. J. V. Penlter, B.A., Wellingborough; Rev. Joseph Parker, Manchester; Rev. J. Sibree, Coventry; Rev. H. Brown, Macclesfield; Rev. H. Batchelor, Glasgow; Rev. R. Elard, Portsmouth; Rev. T. Jeffrey, Sandhurst, Kent; Rev. J. G. Sundry, Suffolk; Rev. G. Nicholson, B.A.; and the Rev. J. T. Brown, Northampton. Also to the Parents of Pupils.

HERTFORD COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

J. C. CANE, PRINCIPAL.
Terms—Ten Guineas per quarter inclusive.
Prospectuses on application.

THE MISSES SWALLOW (late with Mrs. Hall, Chesham) inform their friends that they have OPENED a BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at HIGHGATE, and will be ready to receive Pupils after the Christmas Vacation.

Prospectuses can be obtained on application to Miss R. Swallow, Russell House, South-grove, Highgate.

References kindly permitted to Mrs. Hall (late of Chesham), Norwood; Miss Marshall, Bank of England; Rev. J. Vinay, Highgate; Rev. B. Keat, Norwood; Rev. D. Thomas, Stockwell; Rev. G. W. Conder, Leeds; Rev. E. C. Lewis, Rochdale; William Bean, Esq., Hull.

ESTABLISHMENT for the BOARD and EDUCATION of YOUNG LADIES.

18, King-street, Wrexham.

The MISSES JONES receive a limited number of Young Ladies for instruction in the usual branches of Education. The Pupils enjoy the comforts of home, and every effort is made to secure sound moral, religious, and intellectual training.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. F. B. Brown, Wrexham; Rev. J. G. Short, Wrexham; Rev. T. Raffles, D.D., Liverpool; Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, Liverpool; Rev. A. M. Brown, LL.D., Cheltenham; Rev. John Hughes, Liverpool; Rev. W. Urwick, Dublin; Rev. William Ambrose, Portmadoc; Rev. A. Francis, Rhyl; Dr. Poggi, New Brighton College; Robert Gee, Esq., M.D., Liverpool; and R. C. Rawlins, Esq., Wrexham.

Prospectuses forwarded on application.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, WATLING WORKS, STONEY STRATFORD.

YOUNG MEN trained as MECHANICAL ENGINEERS in every department of the business, the above works being expressly established and conducted for this purpose. A portion of each day spent in studying the theory.

For terms and particulars, apply to the Principal, Mr. Edward Hayes.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, at HENRY GOOD'S, 60, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

De La Rue and Co.'s Portable Writing Case, durable and Complete	One Guinea.
De La Rue and Co.'s handsomely bound Photographic Album	One Guinea.
Ditto, Ditto, for Scrapes	10s. 6d.
De La Rue and Co.'s Useful Case of Stationery	One Guinea.
Mordan and Co.'s Elegant Postage Scales	One Guinea.
Mordan and Co.'s Silver Pocket Pen-holder, with Gold Pen	10s.
Ditto, Ditto, with Pencil	15s.
Mordan and Co.'s Engine-turned Gold Pencil-case, with Stone Seal top and Reserve for Leads	One Guinea.

And an extensive assortment of first-class goods adapted for Presents.
Any of the above articles securely packed, and sent carriage paid to any railway-station in England on receipt of remittance.

BEST COALS, 26s.—GAMMAN, SON, and CARTER solicit orders for the best Hutton's, Stewart's, or Lambton's Wallend Coals, screened, at 26s.; or Good Seconds at 24s. per ton, for cash. Good Inland, 22s.

Storehouse-wharf, Ratcliff; and King Edward's-road, Hackney.

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VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES No. 737.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1859.

PRICE: UNSTAMPED .. 6d.
STAMPED 9d.

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Title Deeds of the Church.

III.

LAWS CREATING TITHE PROPERTY.

As in the Western Empire, so in England, the first authority for the payment of tithes was exclusively ecclesiastical—and as there, so here, that authority was recognised or rejected by every individual according as his conscience might receive or repudiate the doctrine, reverent or despise the laws, of the Church. The devout sort, no doubt, listened to exhortations on this head, and offered their tithes where they were believed to be due—the yet unchristianised, the irreligious, and the careless, took no notice either of ecclesiastical constitutions, nor of Church censures, and either wholly omitted, or very partially observed, the obligation thus enforced upon their consciences. We shall not, therefore, trouble our readers with the earliest Canons promulgated on this head in this country. Indeed, they were very few, prior to the establishment of the tithe system by State authority, or, at any rate, very few have come down to us. The Canon attributed to Egbert, Archbishop of York, and brother of Eadbert, King of Northumberland, dating about the middle of the eighth century, and the Decree of the General Council held for the whole Kingdom at Calchuth (wherever that may have been) A.D. 787, are the only proofs of the action of exclusively ecclesiastical authority in this matter which seem to have escaped the ravages of time.

As we approach the dawn of the ninth century, however, we light upon the first instance of a legal creation of tithe as a separate property for the maintenance of the clergy. Offa, King of Mercia, the most powerful of the Saxon Kings in the English Heptarchy, was an esteemed friend and correspondent of Charlemagne. His moral character, assuredly, was none of the best—for history lays to his charge the treacherous murder of Ethelbert, King of the East Angles, whom he had invited to his Court to marry his daughter. Perhaps, it was to show him how so atrocious a crime might be best atoned for, that Charlemagne sent over to his red-handed brother a collection of Synodical Epistles and Decrees, setting forth the principles of the Catholic faith, which Imperial token of remembrance Offa is said to have received as if it had been "a gift from heaven." Be this as it may, the Saxon King seems to have concluded that his readiest and surest method of purging himself of the blood he had spilt would be by following the example of the great Emperor, and enriching the clergy at the expense of his subjects. So in A.D. 794, instigated or assisted thereto by Theophilact, Bishop of Todi, one of the two legates sent over to England by Pope Hadrian I. with a view to reform and establish ecclesiastical laws in this island, he united with Kenulph, King of West Saxony, in summoning a Council for the Southern Part of England, at which, we are told, all the nobles of the region, ecclesiastical and secular, gave attendance. This Council,

or Parliament, or State legislative authority of that day, passed a law which seems to have been accepted and passed a short time before by a similar Council convened by Aelfwold, King of Northumberland. The law relating to our subject, after certain citations from Scripture, proceeds "Wherefore, with obtestation, we enjoin that all be careful to pay tithes of all that they possess (because they are the special property of the Lord our God) and maintain themselves and give alms of the nine parts." But because the historical authority on which the foregoing account rests has been challenged, and because the law as thus established covered only a part, albeit the greater part, of England, we hurry on to a somewhat later date, in quest of a broader legal foundation of the tithe system in this country.

It is now rather more than a thousand years ago that Ethelwulf, King of the West Saxons, on his return from Rome, whither he had been to pay his devotions, found his Crown in considerable jeopardy. During his absence, which was protracted above a twelvemonth, Aelstan, Bishop of Sherbourn, had contrived so to use his ecclesiastical influence, as to prevail on the nobility to form a party for deposing the monarch, and placing his eldest son, Ethelbald, on his throne. The King appears to have very sagaciously surmised that the wisest step he could take out of his difficulty, was to hold out a special inducement to the clergy to sustain his authority. What were the preliminaries we do not know. But history informs us that at a Parliament convened at Winchester (A.D. 855) representing all England, and attended by the tributary Kings, princes, bishops, and nobles of the land, after peace had been re-established between Ethelwulf and his son, a law of tithes for the whole realm of England was passed by general consent. This law, as constituting the basis of the tithe system in England, we give entire, as translated by Dean Prideaux:—

"1. Our Lord Jesus Christ reigning for ever. Whereas, in our time we have seen the burnings of war, the ravagings of our wealth, and also the cruel depredations of enemies wasting our land, and many tribulations from barbarous and pagan nations inflicted upon us, for the punishing of our sins, even almost to our utter destruction, and also very perilous times hanging over our heads:—

"2. For this cause, I, Ethelwulf, King of the West Saxons, by the advice of my bishops and other chief men of my kingdom, have resolved on a wholesome and uniform remedy—that is, that I grant as an offering unto God, and the blessed Virgin, and all the saints, a certain portion of my kingdom to be held by perpetual right, that is to say, the tenth part thereof, and that this tenth part be privileged from temporal duties, and free from all secular services and royal tributes, as well the greater as the lesser, or those taxes which we call *Witerden*, and that it be free from all things else, for the health of my soul, and the pardon of my sins, to be applied only to the service of God alone, without being charged to any expedition, or to the repair of bridges, or the fortifying of castles, to the end that the clergy may, with the more diligence, pour out their prayers to God for us without ceasing, in which we do in some part receive their service.

"3. These things were enacted at Winchester, in the church of St. Peter, before the great altar, in the year of the incarnation of our Lord, 855, in the third indiction, on the nones of November, for the honour of the glorious Virgin and Mother of God, St. Mary, and of St. Michael the Archangel, and of the blessed Peter, Prince of the Apostles, and also of our blessed father Pope Gregory, and of all the saints.

"4. There were present and subscribing hereto all the Archbishops and Bishops of England, as also Boerred, King of Mercia, and Edmund, King of the East Angles, and also a great multitude of abbots, abbesses, dukes, earls, and noblemen, of the whole land, as well as of other Christian

people, who all approved of the Royal Charter—but those only who were persons of dignity subscribed their names to it.

"5. King Ethelwulf, for the greater firmness of the grant, offered this Charter upon the altar of St. Peter the Apostle, and the Bishops, on God's part, received the same of him, and afterwards sent it to be published in all the churches throughout their respective dioceses."

Here, then, we have the foundation of the civil right of the clergy to tithes in England. We make no comment on the curiosties of this document. We cannot stay for that. It suffices us to note that it records, not the exercise of individual piety and liberality, but an enactment of public law.

King Alfred, Ethelwulf's son, in a code of laws published during his reign for the better ordering of his realm, inserted in it a law for the rendering of tithes to God—and in the league he made with Guthrun, King of the Danes, wherein he ceded to him, after the Danish monarch's conversion to Christianity, the provinces of Northumberland and East Anglia, he set forth certain laws to be observed, amongst which is to be found the following:—"That if any man shall withhold his tithes, and not faithfully and duly pay them to the Church, if he be a Dane he shall be fined in the sum of twenty shillings, and if an Englishman, in the sum of thirty shillings." This law was renewed and confirmed between Guthrun, and Edward, Alfred's son, during Alfred's lifetime.

The next law (in order of time) for the universal payment of tithes in this kingdom, was made about A.D. 924 by King Athelstan—and it is worthy of notice for two reasons. First, because it recited as a portion of Scripture the following sentence, which it would puzzle all the bishops to discover therein:—"If we will not pay our tithes, the tenth part only shall be left us, and the other nine shall be taken from us"—and secondly, because it contains the first legal mention we have of Church-scot (a certain portion of corn paid to the clergy out of the first threshing after the harvest). The clause is in these words:—"I will that the Church-scot be paid to that place to which it doth belong, that there they may enjoy them who by their ministerial service shall best deserve them from God and us."

In A.D. 944, Edmund, brother of Athelstan, and his successor to the throne, made a law for the payment of tithe, Church-scot, and Plough-alms or Peter's Pence.

His son, King Edgar, in A.D. 967, followed in the steps of his Royal ancestors. His law contains the following highly coercive provision:—"And if any one shall refuse to pay his tithes in such manner as we have prescribed, then let the King's sheriff, and the bishop of the diocese, and the minister of the parish, come together, and let them by force cause the tenth part to be paid to the church to which it was due, leaving only the ninth part to the owner. And for the other eight parts, the lord of the manor shall have one fourth part, and the bishop of the diocese the other four." A curious illustration this of spontaneous and private liberality in endowing the Church with parochial tithes!

Ethelred, son of Edgar, contributed two laws to the foregoing—one in A.D. 1008, and a second in A.D. 1012 both of which were agreed to by the Parliament of the day. The last of these we may as well quote:—"We command that every man, for the love of God and all the saints, shall pay his Church-scot and his full tithe, in the same manner as it was done in those times of our predecessors when it was best done—that is, that he pay for tithe every tenth acre that the plough shall go over. And every other customary due must be paid to the Mother Church to which every man belongs, for the love of God. And let no man take from God what belongs to God, and which our predecessors have consecrated to him."

Canute, in a Parliament held at Westminster A.D. 1032, revived and re-enacted, with additional

penalties, the law of Edgar for tithes, Plough-alms, and Church-scut.

After the conquest of England by William of Normandy, he called a Parliament composed of twelve men chosen from each county to ascertain the laws by which the kingdom had been governed in the reign of Edward the Confessor—and the laws thus ascertained, constituting the foundation of what is called "the common law" of England, he re-enacted. Amongst them is one for payment of tithe which we quote, so far at least as it bears on our present object of inquiry. "Of all corn the tenth sheaf is due to God, and therefore is to be paid unto him. If any one shall have a herd of mares, let him pay the tenth colt, but if he have only one or two mares, let him pay a penny for every colt which he shall have of them. In like manner if he shall have many cows, he shall pay the tenth calf; if he shall have but one or two cows, then he shall pay a half-penny for every calf. And he who shall make cheese must give unto God the tenth cheese; but he that shall make none must give the milk of every tenth day. And so likewise must be paid the tenth lamb, the tenth fleece, the tenth part of the butter, and the tenth pig. And so, in like manner, of the bees, the tenth part of the profit. And so likewise of woods, of meadows, of waters and mills, of parks, of ponds, of fisheries, of copse, of orchards and gardens, and of trade, and of all things which the Lord shall give, the tenth part is to be rendered to Him who giveth unto us the other nine parts with that tenth. Whosoever shall withhold this tenth part shall, by the justice of the Bishop and the King, be forced to the payment of it, if need be."

Henry I., Stephen, and Henry II., were obliged to swear to the maintenance and observance of the laws collected and published by Edward the Confessor. But having brought down this review to close upon the beginning of the thirteenth century, it will be needless to weary the reader with further repetition. The fact that we have on record such a continuous succession of laws for the payment of parochial tithes for a period of about four hundred years of the earlier history of our country, is utterly inexplicable on the hypothesis of the tithe endowment system having had its origin in the spontaneous liberality of individuals. This fact, however, fatal as it is to any such hypothesis, is not, by any means, the strongest of the arguments to be adduced against it. But it does constitute a very respectable groundwork for the conclusion we are seeking to establish—namely, that the public law of England, and not the private liberality of individuals, created the tithe system, as a provision for the maintenance of the clergy of this country. We shall see, as we proceed, how this position is confirmed by other lines of argument equally distinct and decisive.

DISENDOWMENT OF THE IRISH CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. W. J. O'Neil Daunt, who, it may be remembered, delivered a very able speech at a great meeting held in Ireland in support of the policy advocated in Mr. Miall's motion—has addressed a lengthened letter on the subject to the *Freeman's Journal*. After stating that he is "happy to find that the question of disendowing the Anti-Irish State-Church is again beginning to excite the attention of the public," and describing the miserable inefficiency of the English Church, and the oppressive results of the Irish branch of it, he proceeds:—

It is a giant evil, and it behoves us to consider well the most feasible mode of either abolishing or diminishing it. My own strong belief is, that our best course will be a hearty, active, thorough union with the English Voluntaries. There is in England a society for the liberation of religion from State patronage, extensively ramified throughout that country. The society includes several members of Parliament, a large number of Dissenting clergymen, and is worked by a numerous and efficient staff of officers, both in London and the country. They publish a monthly journal, entitled the *Liberator*. One of their earliest members is Mr. Edward Miall, ex-M.P. for Rochdale; that gentleman delivered in May, 1856, a masterly speech, introducing a motion in the House of Commons for the disendowment of the Anti-Irish State-Church—a measure which the society anxiously hope to include among their triumphs.

Now, in order to obtain the confidence of the English Voluntaries, and to render their assistance effective, we must work in strict good faith on purely voluntary principles. It will not do to look obliquely at the chance of endowing the Catholic Church with either the whole, or any part, of the property at present usurped by the Establishment. It is quite true that the transfer of that property, three centuries since, to the clergy of the new religion, was a robbery. The property was a trust of which the Catholic clergy had the usufruct on condition of rendering certain spiritual services to the Catholic people. The transfer of the property to a clergy who did not, and could not, perform the conditions of the original trust, was clearly a great wrong perpetrated against the Catholic body; that is, against the whole Irish nation. We, the Irish Catholics, are entitled to restitution for that monstrous robbery. But it does not by any means follow that restitution should be made in the shape of a re-endowment of the Catholic Church. At present, the property is expended in such

a manner as not only to do us no benefit, but even to subsidise a host of our bitterest enemies. If the property were secularised, and expended on public purposes of general utility in which we should have our share, the claim of restitution would, under all the circumstances, be amply satisfied.

I insist on this point for two reasons—firstly, because I am deeply convinced that the voluntary system is good for the Catholic religion in Ireland. The Church has thriven so well without any endowment, that I should deem State support a needless, nay, a perilous experiment. Without endowment, the Church has given splendid proofs of the divine energy which animates her. Monasteries, convents, noble churches, collegiate institutions, have been reared by the voluntary efforts of the Catholic people. The Christian Brothers' heavenly institute has snatched thousands of poor Catholic children from the snares of Satan. Young Men's Societies for purposes of devotion and of intellectual improvement have sprung into existence in our principal towns, and have largely helped to promote the practice of holiness and piety. No. We want no endowment. Clerical zeal, assayed by the piety of the people, is worth a thousand endowments. A priest who goes through his duties, not as a mere formal task—a priest who, with St. Paul, fervently and earnestly preaches Christ crucified, and announces salvation through his blessed cross—a priest who, by precept and example, inculcates the observance of God's law—a priest who faithfully performs his sacerdotal duties—will be sure to command the warm love of his flock, and their generous co-operation for every Catholic purpose. I do not desire to see the priesthood bedecked with the trappings of the State, nor laden with its wealth. They are not rich, nor is it desirable that they should become rich. Their mission is to win souls to God, not to accumulate pelf. Moreover, it would scarcely consist with political honesty, that we, who have been shouting for the principle of voluntarism during two generations, should seek to apply that principle to other people's Churches, and at the same time look for endowment for our own. I press this subject, because an Anti-State-Church movement, got up in Dublin in 1852, was disgraced and weakened by the desire which some of its promoters expressed for the resumption by the Catholic Church of a part, at least, of her ancient endowments. Secondly, the suspicion that our body contemplated the re-endowment of the National Church would destroy all confidence between us and the English Voluntaries—a powerful and increasing community—and deprive us of their invaluable support. I do not think that their activity and earnestness are appreciated in this country. They agitate their question incessantly through various parts of England, and the movement, headed by acute and intelligent leaders, displays in its progress that stern inflexible pertinacity of purpose so characteristic of Englishmen in pursuit of an object they are resolved to attain. Why should not our Irish Voluntaries join forces with them?

There is, I know, some hitch about Maynooth; but this, I do not doubt, could be easily accommodated on a conference between accredited leaders from both countries. I am certain that the English leaders are perfectly willing to adopt whatever policy shall appear best calculated to secure success. Their cause is ours. Their active and most zealous assistance is at our command, provided only they are assured of the sincerity of our voluntarism. A powerful element of strength is at our doors, and we, with scandalous fatuity, neglect to take advantage of it. The Establishment is strong, and it strongly appeals for support to some of the worst passions of the human heart. It has a powerful ally in the fell spirit of Orange domination; the spirit that says to the Catholics, "We have robbed you, and we will keep a firm hold on the booty in spite of you." It appeals to the spirit of gratified sectarian spite. It also appeals to sincere, though mistaken, religious fanaticism. The superego nobleman who enacts evangelical sanctity on platforms, who boasts with bucolic simplicity of the number of paid converts secured by the "Irish" Church Mission, who thinks he does God service in uprooting a Catholic tenant here and there, and inserting a Protestant into the vacancy—this personage innocently says:—"My Church should be established, because she is true." Finally, the Establishment appeals to the pocket; it provides a multitude of snug places for the junior branches of the Protestant gentry. Yet, although thus powerfully fortified by human wickedness, by the spirit of fanaticism, and by the pecuniary interest of a certain class, the institution is so thoroughly indefensible on any just, righteous, or really politic principle, that it could not long survive the united force of the voluntaries of the three kingdoms, if actively concentrated against it. Such an institution is deemed too bad to be imposed on Indian pagans. Shall Irish Catholics submit to it?

THE PRESS AND THE PRO-CHURCH-RATE MOVEMENT.

THE CHURCH'S OBSOLETE CLAIMS.—We ask Sir John Coleridge whether there is not more of the old lawyer than of the modern Churchman in his view of this matter?—whether, as a matter of practical expediency and every-day profit, it would not be better for the Church to exchange this indefeasible right and this ancient title, which are unaccompanied by possession or a remedy, for something less poetically ancient but more practically profitable? We had a hundred such estates, as ancient and as venerable, which have been snuffed out during Sir John's legal career. Some even of those landowners to whom Sir John thought he was addressing an *argumentum ad hominem* may very probably be holding their estates only by a twenty years' possession, and may be laughing to scorn the title of some earlier claimant, who could only make good his pretension by the abolished remedy of a Writ of Right. The genius of modern legislation is to quiet all disputes; and it is now a recognised principle that a right without a remedy is an evil without any countervailing advantage. This unrealisable Church-rate property is nothing better than an old Chancery suit—a *damnosa hereditas*, which her best friends would wish the Church to sell or compound for, or even gracefully to surrender. A convenient machinery for raising her own funds among her own communicants would be worth any number of such

continual claims which are followed by no possession. —*Times*.

HINTS FOR THE CLERGY.—It is impossible that the missionary work at home which the Church is taking in hand can be carried on side by side with a levy of Church-rates from Dissenters and people of no religion at all. It is not that the external opposition will be too strong for the measure to succeed, but Churchmen themselves will abandon the instrumentality of a rate with disgust. Already one working clergyman after another expresses his conviction that the system prevents more voluntary effort than is compensated even in money by the sums wrung from his parishioners by the agency of the law. Churchmen are taught to rely on the rate and to measure the wants of the Church by the prescriptions of the law; while the amount of generous effort which is killed in the germ by the low habit of looking to another source than Christian principle for the means of supporting Christian worship, is incalculable. Unless the Church should be diverted from its best works by a wretched agitation on behalf of an obsolete and impracticable privilege, she will fairly outgrow the Church-rate system. The more then is the pity that a man of Sir John Coleridge's ability should lend himself to encourage his fellow-Churchmen to persist in claims which harm those who take their stand on them far more profoundly than they affect those who combat them with more or less success. And when he urges his fellow-Churchmen to declare, as with one voice, "We will not surrender the Church of our fathers into the hands of any one whatever," and goes on to say, "We may be driven from her hallowed walls; the Church of England may have to assemble her children in barns and sheds, upon the level hill-top, or in the narrow sheltered valley," men ask is this a sober calculation of what may happen, or is it only the wild rhapsody of an excited imagination? And if the former, how is it that other sects than the Episcopalians do not raise a similar alarm? We do not hear that the Wesleyans, or the Baptists, or the Free Church of Scotland contemplate for themselves the dreadful fate which Sir John Coleridge foresees. It is not because there is one law for them, and another for the Church of England, but because their financial system violates no man's moral sense, invades no man's house, but appeals to what is the only pure source of religion—the convictions and affections of faithful men. —*Daily News*.

THE RELIGIOUS DISSENSIONS IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

The Rev. C. F. Lowder, who has been officiating for the Rev. Bryan King at the church of St. George's-in-the-East during his illness, attended on Thursday before Mr. Yardley, on a summons charging him with assaulting a parishioner named Soames. It appears that on the morning of Sunday last there was a wedding at St. George's Church, the persons interested in which were admitted into the church at a quarter-past ten o'clock by a side door. Mr. Soames, knowing that the choristers and others had gone in, determined upon following them, when Mr. Lowder, who had possession of the door, refused him admission, raised his arm, and struck him on the shoulder, and then, banging to the door, made Mr. Soames a prisoner by the skirt of his coat, which was caught by the doors. Mr. Soames, according to his statement at the police-court, was obliged to hammer away until he could obtain his release. Four parishioners were called in support of the charge, and Mr. Digby Seymour, M.P., who attended for Mr. Lowder, argued in defence that the door was the private entrance of the rector, and Mr. Soames had no business there. Mr. Churchwarden Thompson was also called, and proved that this was not a door for the rector, but for the public; upon which the magistrate decided that the assault had been fully proved, and expressed his opinion that Mr. Lowder had acted very injudiciously, as a minister of peace, in acting as a policeman or doorkeeper. He added that he did not believe a religious principle actuated any of the parties. As the complainant had paid 2s. for the summons, he should fine Mr. Lowder 2s. for the assault, so that one party might not exult over the other.

At a meeting of the vestry of St. George's-in-the-East, on Friday, Mr. Churchwarden Thompson in the chair, a petition to Parliament was adopted, praying "that some means may be devised whereby the existing defects in the discipline of the Church of England may be removed, and power given to the laity to interfere, by some cheap and summary process, for the redress of grievances, to which they are at present liable, from the want of any sufficient means to restrain or remove an erring or wrong-headed incumbent of a parish." Mr. Churchwarden Thompson announced that he had received a requisition from a large number of the inhabitants of the parish, praying the churchwardens to convene a public meeting of the parishioners to consider the present ecclesiastical condition of the parish, and to memorialise the Queen to remove the Rev. Bryan King, and should call the meeting as requested. It was stated in the course of the proceedings that the Rev. Hugh Allen, the afternoon lecturer, has been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the rectory of St. George's, Southwark, rendered vacant by the preferment of the Rev. William Cadman, M.A., to the rectory of Trinity district, St. Marylebone. It appears to be doubtful at present whether Mr. Allen will be able to hold his lectureship, which is undowed and dependent upon voluntary subscriptions, with his Southwark rectory.

On Sunday there were four services, as usual, at the parish church of St. George's-in-the-East, at one of which the Rev. Bryan King, the rector, officiated.

That conducted by Mr. Hugh Allen passed off quietly, but the other three, in which the regular parochial clergy were engaged, were interrupted by hissing and coughing, the interruptions proceeding entirely from boys and girls, who evidently looked upon the matter as a good joke. Some few grown-up persons made a point of "saying" the responses in a loud tone, in order to destroy the effect of the choristers' chanting, but their efforts were weak and by no means successful. The morning service was performed by the Rev. C. F. Lowder, who also preached, the Rev. Bryan King reading the lessons. The rector's afternoon service was interrupted in the usual style, but the police gave some gentle hints to the principal offenders, which tended to moderate their hostility. At half-past six o'clock the doors were thrown open for the evening service, and in a few minutes the building was filled, nine-tenths of the congregation being composed of boys and girls, who attended with about the same amount of reverential feeling as they would have displayed on a visit to the Victoria Theatre. The Rev. A. H. Mackonochie was the officiating minister, and he was permitted to go on with the service without interruption until the close of the second collect, when on giving out the hymn he was assailed with a general fit of coughing. He preached a most impressive sermon from Isaiah xxvi. 4.—"Trust ye in the Lord for ever, for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength." At the close of the sermon the rev. gentleman did not turn his face to the altar, a proceeding which has always hitherto occasioned an outbreak of feeling on the part of the people. At the close of the evening service a large body of people followed the choristers through the streets to the Mission-house, in Wellesquare, but beyond hissing and hooting they were guilty of no violence.

IRISH SYMPATHISERS WITH THE POPE.

Last week there was a very crowded meeting at Cork, to express sympathy with the Pope. It was remarked that some of the most influential Roman Catholics of that city were absent. The chair was occupied by the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, Roman Catholic Bishop.

Mr. JOHN NICHOLAS MURPHY, in a speech of great length, proposed the first resolution, which stated that the Supreme Pontiff, the successor of St. Peter, being divinely appointed for the spiritual government of the Catholic Church throughout the world, requires for the full and free discharge of its exalted duties complete personal and political independence.

Mr. J. F. MAGUIRE proposed the next resolution:—

That the independence of the Pope was best preserved by the Supreme Pontiff exercising sovereign power as a temporal prince, and that such sovereignty, devoted as it had been to the noblest purposes of religion and humanity for more than 1,000 years, should be held sacred in the estimation of every Catholic people, and preserved inviolate from all aggression.

At the close of a speech of considerable length, he said:—Who would deny that the temporal sovereignty of the Pope was for the advantage of religion, morality, arts, and civilisation? Rome had been the cradle of the arts. (Applause.) Were they to allow the temporal power of the Pope to be stripped from him? (Loud applause.)

Mr. Bernard Sheehan.—We will fight for him. (Loud cheers.)

A Voice in the Gallery.—And we'll tell Palmerston so. ("Hear, hear," and renewed cheering.)

Mr. Maguire.—Is there any reason why that temporal power, which has conferred such inestimable blessings on mankind, should cease? ("No, no, never.") Who are its aggressors?

Mr. Sheehan.—Lord John Russell. (Deep groans and hisses.)

A Voice.—Palmerston and his hell crew. (Yelling.)

Mr. Maguire.—Protestants—(deep groans)—Protestants think the Papacy ought to be upset, because if it was upset Protestantism would be universal throughout the earth. (Loud shouts of "No, no.") The Catholic princes of the world will stand by Pius IX.—(cheers)—the sympathies of the world will surround Pius IX.—(loud applause); its voice through the two continents will wait approval to the Pope who resists an encroachment upon the power which every Roman Catholic in the world holds to be sacred. (Loud cheers.)

Rev. Dean MURPHY proposed the third resolution, which stated that the storms which now assail the temporal authority of the Holy See have been roused by foreign and domestic enemies, whose real objects are not freedom and social amelioration, but either their own selfish interests, political aggrandisement, or the subversion of the Catholic Church in the expected downfall of the Father of the Faithful. In a speech of considerable length he maintained the advantage of government by priests, and concluded thus:—

Contrast Leo X., Paul IV. and V., Pius IV. and V., Gregory XVI., with the monarchs of England—the Henrys, the Charleses, the Georges—"Oh! oh!"—monsters of bigotry, lust, and imbecility, until the list was closed by her present gracious Majesty (groans), who has commenced a new dynasty and has given an example of virtue. (Here the loud cries of "No, no," and other expressions of disapproval, rendered the reverend speaker inaudible except to those in his vicinity.)

A Voice.—She starved 2,000,000 of Irish. ("Hear, hear," and groans.)

The speaker concluded by hoping that God would give her Majesty grace to direct her counsels and see justice done to all, and especially to the Holy Pope, the Father of Church.

Mr. JOHN POPE HENNESSY, M.P., who was received with tremendous cheering, then addressed the meeting at great length, defending himself from some attack made upon him, and concluded thus:—

Who has been the cause of the difficulty and distress with which the Pope is at present surrounded? I will

tell you in one word—England. (Loud and prolonged groans.)

A Voice.—Carlisle and his party. (Groans.)

Another Voice.—The English Whigs. (Deep groans.) Mr. Hennessy referred to an English authority, the *Quarterly Review*, which stated that the cause of all the present disasters might be traced to Lord Palmerston and his satellites. ("Hear, hear," and groans.)

A Voice.—For many years he is at it.

Mr. Hennessy.—The English Government has not acted in the spirit of truth and justice. ("Hear, hear," and groans.) Now, fellow-citizens of Cork—fellow Catholics, we are here to express our sympathy; but, if necessary, there is something more than sympathy to be shown. ("Hear, hear," and tremendous cheering.)

A Voice.—We'll fight for him. (Cheers.)

Another Voice.—We'll give our bone and sinew. (Renewed cheers.)

After several other speeches the thanks of the meeting were accorded to the Bishop, and the assembly dispersed.

An aggregate meeting of the Catholics of Kerry, most numerous and influentially attended, was held on Wednesday last, in front of the Cathedral, Killarney, JOHN MORROGH BERNARD, Esq., J.P.D.L., in the chair. The Right Rev. Dr. MORIARTY, Bishop of Kerry, in moving the first resolution, made a somewhat remarkable speech, from which we give an extract:—

Lord Palmerston, who no doubt guided the plenipotentiaries of England in the last Paris Congress, is reported to have said that acts of tyranny were done by those who govern in the name of his Holiness, and that Rome was never better governed than in the absence of the Pope. These sentiments will probably find an exponent in our plenipotentiary, whoever he may be, at the next Congress; and the spirit of Cavour—(groans)—perhaps he himself, will be there; and there will be one behind the scenes who, if I may express my own conjectures, invites England to the Congress merely to cast upon her the odium of doing what he is ashamed to avow as his own act. (Hear.) He asks her to do the duty of the lark in the funeral of Cook Robin—

It is I, said the lark,
I'll be the clerk,
I'll say Amen.

(Laughter.) Many will refuse to share my estimate of his Imperial Majesty; but here is a letter I received a few days ago from a distinguished ecclesiastic in Rome, who has the best means of information:—"The Emperor will do nothing to assist in quelling the revolution he has excited. He will allow no intervention in favour of the Pope; and he allows the intervention of all the Maximilians, Red Republicans, and Socialists of Europe to keep up and consummate this wicked revolt against the Head of the Church." (Hear, hear.) And yet, sir, that is the man whom some would advise the Catholics of Ireland to look to as a deliverer! Delivery from what?—From freedom to despotism. (Cheers.) When I think of the lessons of liberty we received in our youth from the great O'Connell—(loud cheers)—I cannot understand this infatuation. But to return, sir, to the Congress; we have reason, I said before, to fear that it will deal with the Pope in a hostile spirit. Can we bring any influence to bear on its deliberations? Yes, and I will prove it by a process of reasoning as simple as that which we find in the history of the house that Jack built. Lord Palmerston will influence the Congress—a Parliamentary majority will influence Lord Palmerston—the members for the county of Kerry and its borough influence the majority—and you can influence them. (Loud cries of "We will.") I would never wish to see the representation of Kerry or Tralee change hands in my lifetime. (Hear.) For our three members I entertain feelings stronger than respect—feelings of warm admiration—and if they would permit me to say so, of sincere friendship. But this is a cardinal question, and if Lord Palmerston's Government will consent to take away one rood of the Papal territory, they must give up Palmerston, or we must give up them.

The O'DONOGHUE spoke in the same strain, stoutly denying that the population of the Papal States were discontented. He remarked:—

If the Emperor Napoleon should for a moment waver in the fidelity, which he, in common with us all, owes to the vicar of Christ—if that should happen, which may God forbid—you may be equally sure that Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston are the cause of it. (Groans.) Our Holy Father, the Pope, considers these two statesmen as his greatest enemies. (Hear, hear.) He has said so, and I am not the man to conceal from you anything he says.

Lord Castlereagh has written a letter declining to sign a requisition for a meeting at Killarney to demonstrate sympathy with the Pope. Lord Castlereagh deeply sympathises with the Pontiff of Rome, and desires to see his temporal power preserved, but, he says—

I cannot, however, conceal from myself, that the calling together large masses of the rural population in country districts, may (without giving additional weight to the expression of sympathy with the Holy Father) be construed into a menace to the home, and possibly to a foreign Government, and also give rise to alarm and distrust in the minds of our fellow-subjects who differ from us in religious opinions.

PROGRESS OF PROTESTANTISM IN TUSCANY.

The following is an extract from a letter by the *Times*' correspondent at Florence:—

I some time ago alluded to what is called "Evangelical Christianity" in Tuscany. I said but little about it, for both the instinctive prudence and caution of the new sectarians themselves, and the extreme wariness and timidity of the Government, combine to hide as much as possible the candle of these new lights under a bushel. The movement, however, seems daily to assume more significant dimensions. Two, three, five hundred, and even nearly one thousand people meet of a Sunday evening in this town, in and about the small room doing duty for a chapel. The brethren are loudly calling for a larger locality. They number, I am told, at least 300 communicants, and though all those who crowd to the

doors of the little congregation are certainly not converts (for no less than thirty priests in their cassocks were seen in the throng on Sunday last), still it is difficult to calculate the results of this affluence of people to such a place, of this free distribution of Bibles and religious tracts among persons of all classes. Nor is the movement by any means limited to this capital. Everywhere throughout Tuscany, and still more in the Romagna, are the books spread, and people induced to join in the perusal of them. These new congregations have as yet no definite symbols, no established clergy, no appointed teachers; they profess to ground their faith on the Gospel and on freedom of inquiry. They have as yet no men of transcendent ability, of striking eloquence, or of conspicuous character among them. Their most gifted preacher is Musavalla, a Neapolitan, once connected with the Waldenses of Piedmont, then a seceder from them, and the founder of an opposition sect, ye!ept Evangelical Society, in Turin and Genoa. The man of the highest rank in the flock is Count Pietro Guicciardini, of Florence, the same who years ago suffered imprisonment and banishment as guilty of the crime of reading the Bible privately with two or three friends in his own house. Some of his congregation think the Count rather lukewarm and timid in the cause; they complain that his faith does not sufficiently shine through his works. Altogether, hitherto the new sect lacks the lead of a real chief; it lacks a head, a heart, and a tongue. It seems also to live merely on sufferance, rather ignored and winked at than really sanctioned by law or openly acknowledged by the Government. Of late, nevertheless, the talk about it has been loud and incessant; people evidently begin to feel, if not interested, at least curious about it. Besides the regular religious services on Sunday evenings there are meetings in the evenings of the week days for the purpose of instruction to individuals and organization to the mass. The great obstacle to it is the state of perfect apathy, of religious death, in which most Italians, whether professed believers or ardent infidels, are content to live. Religion, as I had occasion to say before, has too long been the priests' business in Italy. One priest, I am told, has already forsaken the Established Church and joined the innovators in Florence. The success of the reformatory movement greatly depends on the chances of his example being followed.

CHURCH-RATES AT DERBY.—A large meeting of parishioners was held in the vestry of St. Peter's, on Thursday, when a rate of 2d. in the pound was proposed. The rate was opposed by Mr. Spurgeon and Mr. Madeley, and upon a show of hands being taken, from 25 to 30 voted for, and about 250 against the rate.

IMPORTANT CHURCH-RATE DECISIONS AT CAMBERWELL.—On Saturday a special court of petty sessions for the county of Surrey was held at the National School-room, St. George's, Camberwell, for the purpose of disposing of about 600 summonses for non-payment of a Church-rate, taken out by the churchwardens of the district parish of St. George's, Camberwell. The presiding magistrates were Mr. R. A. Gray and Mr. Roberts, who were assisted by Mr. Stephens, the vestry clerk. The first case called on was that of Mr. George Roberts, of Station-place, Old Kent-road, who objected that the court had no jurisdiction, inasmuch as that the Act of Parliament required that the summons should be served within six months of the making of the rate, while in the present instance a longer interval had elapsed, the rate having been made on the 18th April last, and the summons having been issued only a few days since. After a brief consultation, Mr. Gray said: Your objection is fatal, Mr. Roberts; we must dismiss the summons. Other summonses met the same fate, so that practically the rate is defeated, as was the one last year in the same way.

CHURCH-RATES AT NEWTON-BURGOLAND, NEAR ASHEY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.—A correspondent writes:—"The 'whip' and the 'screw' have again done duty—and the consequence is the triumph of voluntarism in this parish has been of short duration. The resolution adopted at our vestry on Oct. 6, which I sent you, seemed quite satisfactory to the whole parish, save the rector and one churchwarden. They two, with the assistance of the neighbouring clergy, have prevailed upon the Earl Howe, W. W. Abney, Esq., and others, who have lived in this parish, but whose tenants reside in the neighbouring parishes—to summon all their forces to the rescue of poor Mother-Church from her sad position—consequently on Sunday last due notice was given for another meeting yesterday, the 1st inst., at which a rate of 1d. in the pound was proposed and carried. The result of all this will doubtless be the same as last year—viz., that all Dissenters must pay whose position will not suffer them to offend, and this is the case with the bulk, they being poor labouring men. We who have dared to refuse before, may doubtless do so again, since the churchwardens know the illegality of their proceedings will not allow them to summons."

A COOL PROPOSAL.—A meeting of the workmen employed in the factory of Messrs. Stephenson and Co., at Newcastle, has been held to consider, by what kind of memorial honour should be done to the memory of the lately deceased Robert Stephenson. It appears to have been convened by the Rev. Rowland East (of the establishment), who proposed that the memorial should take the form of a Church and schools. This he did in a speech kindly enough in its tone, but very inconclusive in its reasoning. "No doubt," he said, "there are many here who differ from me in religious opinions. Some are Dissenters from the Established Church, and some belong to the Church itself. My views are simply these, though I earnestly advocate the principles of the Church to which I belong, I would say to others who differ from me, 'Grace be with all those who love the Lord Jesus in sincerity and truth.'" This by no means satisfied the workmen, who expressed a preference for the proposal of the Rev. J. H.

Ratherford (Dissenter), to institute a public library, schools, and an engineering college, as a catholic mode "for handing down to the latest posterity the memory of those men who lived not for a sect or class, but for the race." They also expressed, by an overwhelming majority, the opinion that Mr. East was not a suitable person to represent them at an approaching general meeting.—*The Liberator*.

PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN THE LITURGY.—Certain of the clergy of the Established Church are signing a declaration which states that any attempt at the present time to alter the Book of Common Prayer would be attended with great danger to the peace and unity of the Church. The declaration is made in answer to what Lord Ebury said in the House of Lords, when, in speaking of the matter, he declared that it would be foolish and fruitless to force alterations which would be distasteful to the clergy. The circular announcing this step is signed by Dean Trench, Principal Jelf, Dr. Irons, and the Rectors of St. James, St. Marylebone, and Islington.

DR. CHEEVER AND SLAVERY.—We understand that the Deacons' Courts of Dr. Candlish's and Dr. Guthrie's churches have resolved to recommend congregational collections in aid of Dr. Cheever in his present position with regard to slavery at as early a period as their engagements will allow. The Rev. Jonathan Watson has also promised a collection, and it is believed that many other churches are prepared to aid in the same way. The following has been received by a lady in this city. We quote it for an example to others to do likewise:—"Dear Friend,—Slavery is as great an abomination as ever. There are few honestly denouncing it in the States. So Cheever must be supported, and I send five pounds for that purpose.—I am, &c." The Rev. George Giddilan, of Dundee, has just intimated to the committee his intention of preaching a sermon for the same purpose in the course of this month.—*Edinburgh News*.

THE NEW CONCORDAT WITH BADEN.—The *Journal de Frankfurt* has the following, relative to the new concordat between Baden and Rome:—"The concordat, which is to be put into vigorous execution in Baden, has provoked a great agitation. Petitions against it have already been addressed to the Chambers. At Mannheim, on the 2nd, a numerous meeting of Catholic citizens pledged themselves to use all their efforts to prevent the establishment of this convention with Rome. A petition to the Chamber of Deputies was agreed to setting forth the dangerous consequences which the concordat would entail, and praying them to reject all projects of law submitted by the Government in its favour. It was resolved at the same time to invite the Catholics of the other parts of the Grand Duchy to adopt similar petitions. It is certain that this example will be followed, and that the Protestants will pronounce in their turn against an act which equally affects them."

THE WAR AGAINST THE IRISH EDUCATION SYSTEM.—The declaration of war against the system of mixed education embodied in the celebrated pastoral of August last is beginning to take effect in the provinces. In Carlow, as already stated, the commands of Dr. Cullen have been obeyed to the letter, and it now appears that the fiery cross has sped into an adjacent district, where equally prompt obedience has been paid to the signal. In an inspection made of the Kilkenny model school by the official of the Board, that functionary was unwillingly compelled to make this confession in the presence of the patrons of the school and other parties:—

The attendance of pupils has somewhat decreased during the last six months, this falling off being almost exclusively confined to the Roman Catholic pupils, who have been struck off our rolls, not because the teachers have in the least relaxed in their efforts for the improvement of the classes—not because any change has taken place in the rules and regulations of the schools, but simply, as you are aware, owing to causes entirely beyond the control of the managers and teachers of the institution. On this point I offer no opinion. I shall merely observe, that these schools are always open to visitors, who can come to examine and judge for themselves.

Fourteen Irish members and Derbyites have signed a requisition calling for a public meeting to give an authoritative response to the pastoral directed against the system of National education. The *Cork Reporter* says that it has required two bishops to bring each member to the post, or, deducting Tories and open Ultramontanists, it has required four. Where are the Roman Catholic nobility and gentry, where the Roman Catholic judges, and country gentlemen?

Religious Intelligence.

ENGLISH CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL-BUILDING SOCIETY.

The quarterly meeting of the committee was held at Wakefield on Tuesday, the 29th ult. The committee met in the vestry of Salem Chapel, at ten a.m., and were occupied in the business of the society till half-past six p.m. The ministers and deacons of the Congregational churches of the town (agreeably to the uniform practice of the society) were invited to attend the committee meeting, and take part in the deliberations. It was reported that 250 ministers and other gentlemen in different parts of the country had consented to act as honorary correspondents; by which arrangement it is hoped that the principles and operation of the society will be better known, a deeper interest in it awakened, and its funds be proportionately increased. It was reported that 3,000*l.* towards the proposed 5,000*l.* in aid of chapel extension in Ireland had been secured, and that the proposed loan fund had now reached

2,500*l.*; and it was agreed that a special meeting of the friends of the society be held in Yorkshire in April next, to adopt measures for raising this latter fund to the sum originally proposed, viz., 10,000*l.* Arrangements in favour of the publication of a book of plans were advanced, and measures adopted to enable the society to furnish other and requisite aid in the practical guidance of local committees.

The committee had before them an unusual number of applications for aid; and besides voting some additional assistance to old cases, adopted fourteen new ones; thus making the entire number of chapels, in aid of which grants and loans have been voted by the society, 104; the entire cost of which 104 chapels is estimated at 150,000*l.*, the sittings at 57,000, and the aid paid or promised by the society at 27,908*l.*

A public meeting was held in Zion Chapel on the evening of the day. The chair was taken by John Crossley, Esq. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. R. Campbell, A.M., of Bradford; the Rev. J. S. Eastmead, of Wakefield; the Rev. J. C. Galway, A.M., of London; J. Finch, Esq., one of the treasurers of the society; and T. E. Plint, Esq., of Leeds.

THE REVIVALIST MOVEMENT.

BATH.—In this city several prayer-meetings are being held in connexion with the different congregations. A daily Union-meeting is also held. A general Union-meeting (of Churchmen and Dissenters) is to be held on the 2nd of January, after which separate weekly meetings are to be held in a central part of the city—the one presided over by the clergy, the other by Nonconformist ministers.

CANTERBURY.—The "Canterbury City Mission" announces week-night services for the men employed in the new railway, on every Wednesday evening, in the room of Mr. Cannon, a Dissenter, with discourses by—1. The Rev. F. A. Smith, M.A., Vicar of Holy Cross, Westgate; 2. The Rev. H. Cresswell, Independent minister; 3. The Rev. G. B. Lee Warner, R.A., Vicar of St. Mary Bredin's; 4. The Rev. C. Kirtland, Baptist minister; and finally, by the Dean of Canterbury.

REVIVAL PRAYER-MEETINGS IN PLYMOUTH.—At present there are at least five revival prayer-meetings held at different places in this town. Not the least, for interest, attendance, and blessing, is a united mid-day one, in the Lyceum, not unfrequently attended by many business men, from twelve to one, punctually beginning and ending nearly as punctually; embracing all sections of the Church, and well attended. During this hour, from seven to nine persons engage in spontaneous exercises relevant to the object, after the introductory exercise of singing, reading and prayer, by the president for the day, lasting just fifteen minutes. These exercises are, as a rule, brief, and enlivened by singing a verse or two. Your correspondent had the impression that petitionary brevity was incompatible with sound devotion; the history and experience of this meeting has removed that impression. Much hallowed feeling has been realised during the four or five minutes spent in social devotion. At Stonehouse, Plymouth, a large meeting was also held at St. George's Hall (a spacious hall in a noble commodious edifice, quite a local ornament), excellently attended, for a similar purpose.—*From a Correspondent*.

NOTTINGHAM.—On Monday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, the weekly rotary union prayer-meeting was held in Shakespeare-street Chapel; the attendance was not so crowded as on previous occasions, though at the same time it was good. The Rev. J. S. Withington presided. The Revs. J. Lewitt, Cattell, and Mr. Mason, town missionary, engaged in prayer.—At noon, on Tuesday, another meeting was held at the Exchange Hall, at which the Rev. J. Kirk, of Wesley Chapel, presided. The attendance was good. The Revs. R. Cope, C. Cartwright, H. Tarrant (Congregational minister, of Derby), F. W. Greaves, and others, took part in the proceedings. A truly devotional spirit was displayed on both occasions.—*Notts Review*.

DRONFIELD.—During the last eight weeks union prayer-meetings have been held in the three denominational chapels at Dronfield. On Tuesday last, a union communion was held in the Independent Chapel, the Rev. G. S. Spencer presiding, assisted by Baptist and Methodist preachers. The occasion was one of solemn pleasure to all present, and the feeling of brotherly affection manifested by all was of the most cheering character. Probably the majority of the communicants in the three denominations were thus happily united on this occasion.—*Sheffield Independent*.

STALEYBRIDGE.—Among the places at which meetings for united prayer have been instituted is Staleybridge. On Tuesday evening a special meeting was held in the Town Hall, over which the Rev. W. W. Hoare, B.D., Incumbent of St. Paul's, presided. Among those advertised to take part in the proceedings were the following clergymen of the Church of England:—Revs. T. Floyd, O. K. Prescott, W. H. White, W. Bell, and T. Townsend; and the undermentioned Nonconformist ministers:—Revs. J. Ash, J. Sutcliffe, J. H. Gwyther, J. Addyman, J. L. Posenett, W. Wilkinson, and S. Smith.

THE NORTH OF IRELAND.—From the *Belfast Banner* of Saturday we borrow the following accounts:—

BELFAST.—The "awakening" not only proceeds silently and steadily, but the reclaiming effects accomplished months ago through its instrumentality are made more and more manifest among those who were brought under its influence. In Berry-street Church, the Lord's Supper was observed on the past Sabbath. The day was one of deep solemnity, and the services were felt to be of a very refreshing character, although the services

were necessarily protracted, in consequence of the great number of communicants—more than on any former occasion—a large congregation remained until the end. The visitors connected with the church are engaged in various parts of the town on Monday and Friday evenings, conducting Scripture classes and prayer-meetings. The meetings in the church are therefore reduced to Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. They are well attended.

MAGHERAFELT.—The effects of the good work are abundantly manifest here. The attendance on the public ordinances of religion has increased, so that the new and enlarged Presbyterian Church has become too small for the numbers who throng to hear the preached word. Nearly 100 communicants sat down for the first time on the last sacramental occasion. Seven prayer-meetings all well attended, have grown out of the awakening. Sabbath-schools have been established in every district of the congregation; drunkards have been reclaimed; and the sale of spirits has decreased at least one-half. In fact, in the words of an intelligent member of the Presbyterian Church, "The whole country appears to be changed."

MAGHERA.—The church is crowded on Sabbath days. Communicants have increased fifty per cent., chiefly young persons coming forward for the first time. Instead of one prayer-meeting, as formerly held, there are now twelve meetings within the bounds of the congregation, and all largely attended. One is composed entirely of females, and also conducted by females, and is the largest and most interesting of the entire number. Of the many persons who have been awakened, not one has backslidden. Drinking has greatly decreased—a drunken Presbyterian is a rare sight here. The sale of Bibles has been ten times greater this year than last; and other religious works are in great demand. We did not observe a single case of drunkenness on the market-day.

RANDALSTOWN.—In this town there has not been such a change in the habits and character of the people as we saw in other places; but in the country surrounding it, in all directions, a most gracious and extensive work has been going on for months: multitudes flocking to public worship who scarcely ever went before; animosities are allayed; sectarianism is disappearing; and party spirit is all but extinguished.

CONNAUGHT.—A correspondent in the West says:—"It will gratify many of our readers to know that God has, in revival work, visited Connaught. Large meetings have assembled in Carrigallen Presbyterian Church for prayer and to obtain instruction, during the past two months. Very many have obtained mercy. Prostrations were few, but convictions and conversions were numerous. At one of these meetings, on last Thursday evening, there were about 300 present."

WYCLIFFE CHAPEL, DEVONPORT.—The Rev. H. F. Holmes, of Wimborne, Dorset, has received and accepted an invitation to succeed the late Rev. John Pyer in the pastorate at this chapel, and purposes commencing his labours with the new year.

SUNDERLAND EBENEZER CHAPEL.—The anniversary of the opening of the above place of worship was celebrated on Sunday, November 27, under most cheering circumstances. The Rev. Dr. Ferguson, of London, preached two powerful sermons, which were listened to with very deep attention. The chapel on both occasions was quite full. On the following Monday the anniversary *soirée* was held in the lecture-room. Between 400 and 500 sat down to tea. The meeting was afterwards adjourned to the chapel, where not fewer than 700 were present. The pastor (Rev. G. C. Maitland) took the chair, and in a few appropriate remarks reviewed the past, referring to the fact that the chapel was opened the same year with the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851, and contrasting the results of the one event with those of the other. Excellent addresses were afterwards delivered by the Revs. Dr. Ferguson, James Everett, H. Angus, M.A., and D. Home, B.A. During the evening several choice selections from Handel's music were beautifully sung by a most efficient choir, accompanied by the organ. The anniversary altogether was the most successful ever held in connexion with this church. The proceeds amounted to 49*l.* 16*s.*

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, DROYLSDEN, NEAR MANCHESTER.—The opening of the new Independent Chapel at Droylsden, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Abel Buckley, Esq., on Easter Monday last, took place on Wednesday week, when the Rev. T. Raffles, D.D., of Liverpool, and the Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., of Ashton, preached the inaugural sermons. Both services were attended by large and influential congregations, including the various Independent ministers, and the principal gentry of the neighbourhood. Between the two services, tea was served in the new schools, after which several brief addresses were delivered. The Rev. Mr. Bingley, on behalf of himself and those of his friends who had been more immediately connected with him in the erection of that edifice, tendered his heartfelt thanks to those friends who had come from a distance to support them that day, and those who had so generously and willingly helped them by their subscriptions to the building fund. The Rev. Mr. Shaw congratulated the Independents of Droylsden on the advancement they had made in numbers, and on the erection of that beautiful and spacious sanctuary. After a few remarks from the Rev. T. Green, M.A., and Rev. D. E. Ford, of Manchester, the meeting adjourned to the chapel, where the Rev. J. G. Rogers preached an eloquent and appropriate sermon. The opening services were continued on Sunday, the 27th, when sermons were preached by the Revs. R. M. Davies, of Oldham; H. W. Parkinson, of Rochdale, and Alexander Thomson, M.A., of Manchester; and on Tuesday evening, the 29th, these interesting services were brought to a close by a sermon by the Rev. Joseph Parker, of Manchester. Collections were made at the various services, amounting to upwards of 120*l.* The plan of the chapel forms a parallelogram, sixty

three feet long by thirty-five feet wide inside, with ample porches on each side of the front elevation, making the front in all fifty-three feet wide. The cost of the whole, including lighting, heating, boundary walls, &c., will not exceed 1,900*l*. The tower is surmounted with a square spire, with vane, altogether ninety feet high. There is accommodation for 400 adults on the ground floor, and 116 in the end gallery, making a total of 516 sittings, exclusive of side galleries. The school will accommodate some 400 scholars. The architect is R. M. Smith, Esq., of Manchester; the builders, Messrs. Bates, Baguley, and Bates, of Droylsden.

FLETCHER JUBILEE MEMORIAL.—On Tuesday night some 500 of the friends of the Rev. Alexander Fletcher, D.D., assembled in Finsbury Chapel, to celebrate the completion of the fiftieth year of the Rev. Doctor's ministry, and to commemorate the event by raising a fund for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to him. This testimonial is to take the form most appropriate under the circumstances, viz., the erection of schools, to be called the "Fletcher Jubilee Testimonial Schools." Amongst the ministers present were the Rev. S. Martin, of Westminster; the Rev. W. Tyler, the Rev. J. Macfarlane, of Albion Chapel, London-wall, &c. After tea Mr. W. H. Watson, of the Sunday-school Union, presided. Mr. Kelly, the precentor, read an address, explaining the nature and object of the gathering. The Rev. J. Macfarlane, in an interesting speech, moved the first resolution, which was ably seconded by the Rev. W. Tyler, and carried unanimously. It set forth that it would be exceedingly appropriate and timely to give such an expression as was proposed to the grateful sense which they all entertained of the services rendered by the Rev. Dr. Fletcher, for more than fifty years past, to the religious instruction of the young. Other resolutions were agreed to pledging the meeting to support the movement, and expressing its conviction that no form of testimonial could be more appropriate. Votes of thanks were passed to the ladies for furnishing the tea, and to the chairman for presiding. The meeting was addressed in a very interesting manner by the Rev. S. Martin and others, including the venerable doctor himself, who continues to enjoy excellent health.

A MOTHERS' MEETING.—On Thursday evening, the 1st instant, nearly two hundred of the mothers of the children in the Star-lane Sunday and Evening Schools, Stamford, were gratuitously provided with a bountiful tea in the school-room, and spent a very pleasant evening with the minister, the teachers of the schools, and other friends. At the conclusion of the tea every one of the mothers present received a little tract containing suitable advice for them. These very excellent little tracts, published under the general title of "Short Tracts for Mothers," by Wertheim, Macintosh, and Co., are several entitled, "Parental Affection," "In the Morning Sow thy Seed," "Cast thy Burden upon the Lord," "Shine as Lights in Your Families," "Praying Mothers," "Give an Account of Thy Stewardship." In an address of considerable length the Rev. B. Opie, Bendall, the minister of the chapel, spoke to them on the various subjects embodied in the tracts, and dwelt specially upon "The Law of Kindness," and a mother's influence and responsibility. Addresses were also given by other friends on "The Mothers of Scripture," and "Heaven a Mother's resting-place." Appropriate hymns were sung in the course of the evening, and the meeting was closed with prayer. It appears from the secretary's report there are 271 children in the Sabbath schools, and 130 in the free evening school. The Sick Society for the scholars, established in 1854, is in a prosperous condition, a bonus having been given to the parents, thus making a reduction in the already small weekly subscription of one halfpenny for each child. The mothers were urged in greater numbers to avail themselves of the benefit of the society, not one-fourth, as yet, of the children having become members.

NORLAND CHAPEL, ROYAL CRESCENT, BAYSWATER.—This chapel, of which the memorial stone was laid on the 30th of May by Robert Hanbury, Esq., M.P., was opened the week before last. The first sermon was preached on Sunday morning by the Rev. John Stent, minister of the congregation. In the afternoon the Rev. Dr. Burns, of Paddington, preached, and in the evening the Rev. James B. Brown, of Claylands Chapel. On Monday evening a sermon was delivered by the Rev. R. Roberts, of Great Queen-street Chapel. On Tuesday the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster, preached in the morning. After a cold collation in the school-rooms, to which about 150 persons sat down, a public meeting was held, presided over by Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Havelock, Bart. The Rev. R. H. Marten, B.A., of Lee, R. Macbeth, Dr. Leechman, W. Crow, of Hammersmith, Samuel Bird, of Kensington, W. G. Lewis, of Westbourne-grove, and H. Johnson, of Robert-street, took part in the meeting. Tea was afterwards provided, at which about 350 were present. On Wednesday tea was given in the school-room to nearly 500 of the teachers and senior scholars of the neighbouring Sunday-schools, and public service was held in the chapel, when the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., preached to a crowded congregation. The entire provision for the dinner and tea was given, and the contributions made in the course of the services amounted to 130*l*. The chapel is erected in a thickly peopled district, after the design of J. Stent, Esq., of Warminster, and was greatly admired for its simple elegance. It is built in brick, with stone and coloured brick facings. The arrangements of the space and the gasfittings give to the interior a very unique character. There

is no pulpit, but an elaborate wainscot reading desk and stall chair, on an elevated platform, which secures privacy, and yet leaves the preacher free for such movement of his person, as may add force to his delivery. The entire cost of the building will be about 2,500*l*. This is regarded as an unusually small amount for a building having a marked architectural character, capable of seating on the floor 550 persons, and in the gallery 150, and having school-rooms arranged with moveable partitions adapted for 300 children, and a lecture-room that will seat 200 persons, with every convenience of vestries, classrooms and closets.

MALTA PROTESTANT COLLEGE.—On Wednesday and Thursday, the Earl of Shaftesbury was in Liverpool, advocating the cause of the Malta Protestant College. Mr. Horsfall, M.P., said that it was proposed to raise a sum of 10,000*l*. for the purpose of liquidating the debt incurred by the purchase of land and premises at Malta, and also to increase the number of free pupils by enlarging the buildings. The object of the college, the noble earl said, was to give a sound training to natives of the East, so as to fit them for offices of commercial and political importance and responsibility. He looked upon the shores of the Mediterranean as a fine field for commercial enterprise, particularly for the growth of cotton. The following are extracts from his speech:—

Notwithstanding all the difficulties which beset our path at every step we have been enabled to make very considerable progress. We have received into the institution since its first foundation no less than 215 free and paying pupils. On the roll at the present time, there are 44. I believe now it is 51, but these 51 represent no less than 13 different Asiatic languages.

The Armenians are the commercial travellers of the East, and every Armenian who is brought to entertain these views, takes them with him into all parts of the Eastern countries; wherever he goes he carries with him light, and knowledge, and influence; and from the fact of having stirred the Armenian Church into such a state of activity, I trust in a very short time a moral revolution would be produced in those mighty provinces. When you go into Constantinople, you will find it is now safe to proclaim that you differ from them. Dr. Dwight told me that he has preached in Constantinople, in the open air, to a large body of people, including a hundred Turks. Twenty-five years ago his head would have been off his shoulders five minutes after he mounted the pulpit. There is at this moment in Constantinople a converted Turk, bearing the name of Williams, who has a chapel of his own, and his son told him that, when he went out, the Turks came out and stood at their doors to salute him as he passed; and that man was educated at the Malta College. (Applause.) Now, there was passed some time ago by the Sultan, a decree, which granted religious liberty to all people in his dominions, that allowed the Greeks to secede from their Church and embrace the Protestant faith; and even allowed, though it was not expressed in actual terms, Turks to depart from the faith of their fathers, and profess what faith they pleased. For some time it appeared to be a dead letter; but, nevertheless, it was not without its value, because you obtained by that the confirmation of the principle that religious liberty was acknowledged by the Sultan of Turkey, and it gave to all the powers of Europe, representing the Christian religion, the opportunity of interfering when they heard of any act of aggression upon co-religionists. That was beginning to have real and effective results. Are you aware that in the Turkish empire, at this time, there are hundreds of thousands whose ancestors professed the Mohammedan religion by force, and who handed down to their children a disposition to the religion that they were compelled to throw off. Give them an opportunity, and hundreds of thousands will throw off the Mohammedan cloak and return to the faith of their fathers. I received an account stating that a district containing no less than 40,000 persons professing Mohammedanism had presented a petition, praying for permission to return to their faith. The Sultan gave them permission, and the missionary fully believed that the whole district would return to the profession of Christianity, and thousands and hundreds of thousands more would repudiate the apostasy of their forefathers, and place themselves at last in a condition to receive once more the truths of simple primitive and Gospel Christianity. (Applause.)

Correspondence.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In your last number a letter appeared, signed "H. S. S.," on the subject of "Statistics of Church and Dissent," in which notice is taken of some statements of mine on the same subject. I learn, indirectly, that strictures intended to be severe appeared in your editorial columns; but you did not send me the paper, as other journalists have done, and therefore I did not see them.

1. In the official Census, page clii, Mr. Horace Mann shows four modes of reaching, approximately, the number of separate persons worshipping on 30th March, 1851. They are not very widely different in their results; but the one which he adopts in the text is preferred, and appears to me to be the best.

2. The date of this report is 8th December, 1853; and more than twelve months after, viz., 18th December, 1854, he read his paper "On the Statistical Position of Religious Bodies in England and Wales," before the Statistical Society. It was published in June, 1855. In this he carries the inquiry only one step farther; viz., he deduces the entire worshipping community, by doubling the previous number or adding two-thirds. The one rule for calculating had been in existence nearly six years when I gave my evidence, and the other more than four. Both were published, nothing was done in a corner.

3. I would have been justified in making no allusion to the place (or rather places) in which these rules are

found, and in leaving others to ascertain them as I had been obliged to do myself. But I did not do this. I appended a full and explicit note to the proof-sheet of my evidence; but as it had not been actually spoken, it was "disallowed" and not printed. This note contained the following statement:—

"For the general principles of calculation and their application to the population of England, see the *Journal of the Statistical Society*, the paper read by Mr. Horace Mann, 18th December, 1854."

4. I spoke primarily, and almost exclusively, of one subject; the critics who censure my remarks have spoken exclusively of another. From the figures given in the Census, and by means of these formulae, I calculated the constituent elements of the seventy-three great towns, the details of which are separately given; and I constructed a map to show the percentages. When this was handed in, the analysis for England was not on it; and it constituted no part of my object in constructing the map. The general result, for the whole country, was however referred to, and I gave it in Mr. Mann's figures; analysing also, almost at a moment's notice, the number which represent Dissenters and others. The corrected numbers may be found in the *Freeman*, of the 23rd ult., in a letter of mine.

5. Thus, everything which I stated was strictly true; I kept back no information, though I might honestly have done so; and the absence of the reference, which would, perhaps, have saved the gentlemen of the press from a good deal of disgraceful blundering, was not caused by me. While I state this, however, I do not complain of the fact. I cannot but admire the stern impartiality which was exercised, though it has placed me for weeks in a false position, and subjected me to a large amount of unmerited censure.

6. I am now assailed on a new ground; and in answering your correspondent "H. S. S.," I take this opportunity of thanking him formally for the mode in which he acted. Though a statistician,—I might perhaps say because he is so,—he wrote to me frankly and courteously before censuring; and I replied at once. Perhaps the haste inseparable from their duties is some excuse for the sort of "Jedburgh justice" dealt out by editors,—who assert first and think afterwards.

It is now stated that I attribute to Mr. Mann's figures quite too much importance; and that any other person's estimate is nearly as good. To the first part of this accusation, I plead "not guilty;" the second is simply untrue in fact. It is admitted that the last step in the formulae was enunciated unofficially; but that fact cannot denude an eminent statistician of his high qualifications, or of his known intimacy with the subject. Let me remind the writer, too, that it was later in point of time than the Census report, having thus some advantage in maturity of thought; it was laid before an audience specially conversant with inquiries of the kind; and it was printed in the principal journal of the United Kingdom devoted to such numerical investigations. It was an "individual" act, it is true, but so was the able and valuable report addressed to the Registrar-General; and it was "conjectural" or "dubious," as everything is which falls short of ascertained fact or positive demonstration. The sophism of your correspondent is in his absurd assumption that the figures are very dubious, or that the probabilities are not strongly in their favour; whereas, they approach the confines of moral certainty.

7. Any man may make an estimate of the entire worshipping community, there being several hints which serve as partial directions. Thus, one looks at the number of children educated in schools, another at the marriages celebrated in churches or chapels, another at the sittings which various communities provide, and another at the average attendance on public worship. All such estimates are necessarily rude and indefinite. What I mean to say is, that in no other place, and by no other man, so far as I know, has so successful a calculation been made; proceeding cautiously from step to step, and eliminating as far as possible every element of error. Yet that I did not forget the character of the calculations, is clear from the note which was disallowed. I stated the following, the italics being intended for the report on Church-rates:—

"It is of course impossible, that any such principles of computation, and their application in detail, can be absolutely perfect; but the approximate results which these afford us are incomparably more correct than any that have been attained by other means."

For these reasons I retain my position unmoved; knowing full well, that if the figures had been in favour of the vague assertions of those who have lately censured me, I should have had their warm praise. Happily I know the precise value of both. I will only add that the paragraph in the *Times* appeared to be a correct abstract; that I never saw it except in the columns of the *Freeman*; and that I think the universality claimed for it is partly attributable to the motives of those who questioned its accuracy.

Your obedient servant,

A. HUME, D.C.L.

Liverpool, Dec. 12, 1859.

PASTORS' RETIRING FUND.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The interest which many of your readers take in the Fund now in the course of formation, for the comfort and support of Aged Congregational Pastors when compelled to retire from the full work of the ministry, will, I hope, justify my addressing you on the subject, and secure from you the kindness of the insertion of this letter in the next number of your paper.

It is, I believe, generally known that the sum of 4,000*l*. required by the late Rev. J. A. James, to secure his liberal donation of 1,000*l*. has been subscribed, and the Fund therefore is virtually formed. The committee of the Congregational Union having resolved to place this amount in Government Consols, are applying to the contributors for the payment of their promised donations, and more than half this sum is already paid in, and invested in the names of Mr. Samuel Morley, the Rev. Thomas James, and the Rev. George Smith, as provisional trustees. A draft of a trust deed is under consideration, and will as soon as possible be submitted to all the subscribers, and afterwards be presented to a meeting convened for its adoption and for the appointment of trustees.

An effort is now being made to raise a second 5,000*l*., and towards this the sum of 2,881*l*. 13*s*. 8*d*., as appears in your advertising columns, has been contributed, in

amounts varying from 500*l.* to 1*l.* The committee are most anxious that this second instalment should be completed without delay, and they indulge the hope that eventually 20,000*l.* will be raised, as less than this will not be adequate to meet the necessities it is proposed to relieve. Generous offers of continued proportionate aid have been made by many of the subscribers; several ministers have undertaken to read for the object in their own neighbourhoods; and one generous friend, in Wales, has offered 1,500*l.* on condition that an equal amount is raised by the churches of the Principality. The Rev. Thomas Rees, of Beaufort, is about to appeal to them for this sum, which he is sanguine they will cheerfully contribute.

In the name of the Committee, I now beg that our English pastors will kindly and promptly mention this subject to members of their churches, and aid the fund, either by congregational collections, or by personal application for assistance. No one need be deterred from making small offerings; for while many large donations have been presented, smaller ones have already come in. I shall be happy to correspond with any of my brethren, in London or in the provinces, who may be inclined to assist in this work of mercy and necessity, and to supply any additional information they may require.

I remain, Sir, your truly,
GEORGE SMITH, Secretary.
Congregational Library, Dec. 6, 1859.

YOUNG MEN AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—Having received inquiries from different parts of the country in reference to my letter which appeared in your paper of November 23rd, allow me to answer them in your next paper.

Our class is held in the school-room adjoining the chapel. We meet at a quarter past four o'clock. After a short prayer tea and bread-and-butter is handed round to the class, who sit in a large circle; the tea is made in the adjoining vestry by the chapel-keeper's wife, superintended alternately by two or three female teachers; the tea is over at forty minutes past four. Our minister, or one of the elder deacons, always presides. The class is open to all young men (no females), or older ones if they wish, from fourteen years of age, at forty minutes past four. As previously arranged (one only of a large written list that we have) a subject is taken up by a young man, who either reads a paper or speaks upon it. Pro and cons follow very freely, all in good spirit—with some remarks from the chairman till fifty minutes past five—when, after a verse has been sung, and a short prayer by the chairman, the meeting separates for their respective places of worship. We meet every Sabbath six months in the year, from October 1st to April 1st; the cost averages from 2*d.* to 2½*d.* per head each Sunday, which is paid by the young men principally in quarterly subscriptions, varying according to means, from 1*s.* to 3*s.* per quarter. Our main object in starting (now five years since) was to get hold of the irreligious and fresh-comers into the town from our shops. The conversation over the tea is very free, and the religious young men there make it their business during that time to notice the strange or the irreligious young men that may be there, as the class is not confined to religious young men; and the subjects are put upon the list by the young men themselves, and the one taken for the next Sunday is settled by the majority. We occasionally have a subject not decidedly religious; for instance, our subject last Sunday was, "Ought alcoholic wines to be used at the Lord's table." Such subjects are the exception, and we find, with a wise and discreet chairman, any subject may be made useful. As I have said before, our object is to lay hold of the outsiders; and we have found that, to get such from this class into the Sabbath school, and from thence into the church, is not so difficult as might be imagined.

Yours respectfully,

T. B. RIDGLEY.

E Huntingdon, Dec. 2, 1859.

THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—Being at last a prey to the "epidemic," with both reason, and feeling "fever-stricken," I feel bound to reply to the objections of your last week's correspondent, and endeavour to vindicate the course pursued by many who, like myself, may be peace-lovers, truth-seekers, and, perhaps, ragged or Sunday-school teachers. I am about to join the volunteer force, being levied in this town, because I feel convinced that the character, policy, and actions, of the present Imperial ruler of France justify the suspicion which has caused this great national movement.

Because we are assured by the best authorities in the land, patriotic and experienced statesmen, that a large volunteer force will have an influence over foreign potentates, which no increase of the standing army and navy could produce, showing the determination of Britons to protect in all sanctity the "hearths and altars" of their island home.

Because, when real danger has threatened, and true patriotism has been awakened, some of the noblest acts recorded on the page of history have been performed, and some of the bravest souls of all nations have been kindled into life.

Because, in this neighbourhood my comrades will be worthy men from among the working class.

Because, the movement is calculated to have a decidedly good effect on the physical training of youth.

Because, the movement is sanctioned and supported by numbers of Christians, of nearly all denominations, of all classes.

Because, should the great appeal that has been made to the country fail, it would be a signal ignominy and disgrace.

Of course I feel there is much truth in the excellent remarks of your correspondent. Christian young men who join the different corps will have great need to "watch and pray that they enter not into temptation." The society, the spirit of vanity and braggadocio, the inducements to idleness on leaving the parade ground, and many other similar circumstances, combine to render duty difficult.

I trust there are many who unite in this volunteer movement with the prayerful determination to do all "to the glory of God."

Yours respectfully,

Parr, St. Helens, Dec. 9, 1859. I. F. A.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM CONFERENCE.

On Wednesday afternoon a conference of "those who are in favour of a real and honest measure of Parliamentary Reform" was held at the Guildhall Coffee House. The meeting was convened by the Parliamentary Reform Committee and the object, as stated in the circular, was "freely to confer together as to the course to be adopted in the present position of the question." It was at the same time intimated that the gathering was not intended to assume the character of a political demonstration, but was simply summoned for deliberation and counsel, and was limited to those who had received invitations. The attendance was consequently more select than numerous. On the motion of Mr. Cox, of Finsbury, seconded by Mr. S. Morley, the chair was taken by Mr. William Hargreaves. Amongst the gentlemen present were:—Lord Teynham, Mr. Bright, M.P.; Mr. A. R. Bristow, M.P.; Mr. Kerahaw, M.P.; Mr. J. Clay, M.P.; Mr. Scholefield, M.P.; Mr. Serjeant Parry, Mr. Kerahaw, and several gentlemen from the provinces.

The CHAIRMAN, in the course of his speech, said he did not doubt the country would accept a really honest instalment of reform. The Reform Committee had nothing to do with any particular Government. They would accept instalments from any administration, but their exertions would not cease until a thorough measure of reform was obtained as the best means for securing the economical and efficient government of the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. E. S. PRYOR, the secretary, read the report, which described the proceedings upon the subject of Parliamentary Reform both in and out of Parliament since the previous conference in November last year, the meetings that had been held, and various other details, and proceeded:—

The expenditure for the year, including the extra expenses attendant on the general election, will amount to about 1,500*l.*, and has been met by the subscriptions of their friends, to whom the committee look for continued support. It has been thought, in order to give unity and efficiency to the operations of this organisation, to constitute an executive committee, with a permanent chairman; and Mr. William Hargreaves, the gentleman who presides over the meeting of to-day, has kindly consented, for the present, to undertake the office. The committee cannot conclude without referring to the alarming extent to which corruption has been recently proved to intermingle with the free choice of the constituencies, and which threatens to destroy the honour of the national character, and undermine the political institutions of the country. They believe that the adoption of a mode of voting by ballot will effectually protect the honest voter against the insolent obtrusions of wealth and power, and embarrass and obstruct the authors and agents of corruption in their nefarious designs; and that offences of this nature, by whomsoever committed, should be visited by more severe and degrading punishments, and conviction be rendered more summary and more easily attainable than at present. A Reform Bill which does not grapple with this deadly evil will be unworthy the acceptance of an honest nation. In anticipating the early introduction of the measure which has been promised by the Government the committee rely on the fidelity and watchfulness of all true reformers, assured that they will be ready to maintain in their integrity the just demands they have so often reiterated, to visit, with unsparring opposition any attempt to betray the people's cause, and at the same time to exercise a wise discrimination, so that, if possible, the ensuing session of Parliament may secure some real and substantial gain to the measure and foundations of English freedom.

Mr. W. JANSEN, jun., moved the first resolution:—

That this conference desires to express its cordial acknowledgments to Mr. Bright, M.P., for the ability with which he has urged the question of Parliamentary Reform on the attention of the country; and for the care and labour he has bestowed, at the request of a preceding conference, in the preparation of a bill, which, in its main provisions, as set forth by him, appears eminently adapted to meet the wishes of the great body of earnest reformers throughout the kingdom.

Mr. BRISTOW, M.P., in seconding the resolution, expressed his concurrence in that part of the resolution which referred to the services of Mr. Bright. With regard to the bill, he reserved to himself the right of dealing with it in his place in Parliament. He held that it was the duty of the political reformers to endeavour to obtain the extension of the political franchise to all who had the right to it, coupled with the security of vote by ballot.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. P. A. TAYLOR then moved,—

That, in the judgment of this Conference, no measure will be regarded as a settlement which does not include a large extension of the suffrage both in counties and in boroughs; an equitable redistribution of seats in proportion to the population and property of the constituencies; an assimilation of electoral laws for England, Scotland, and Ireland; the repeal of the Septennial Act; and such protection to the voter, by means of the ballot, as may arrest that corruption and intimidation which have been so fearfully prevalent in the late election, and which threaten to undermine the political institutions of the country.

He held that the object of the meeting was to give nationality to the Government and representation of the people, and he recommended them to cultivate the good wishes of the working classes by raising a distinctive standard, such as manhood suffrage. (Cheers.)

Lord TEYNHAM seconded the motion, and in doing so expressed his conviction that every man of full age, from the highest to the lowest, against whom no charge of disqualification was brought and substantiated, should be entitled to vote, and that the only qualifications for the exercise of the franchise should be manhood and intelligence. (Cheers.) He combated the notion that rent or rates formed a proper qualification for the voter, and instanced cases where under such a law the more intellectual man the more likely would he be to lose his qualification, as in that of an intelligent workman

who was appointed by his master to superintend a factory and reside upon the premises, and who by ceasing to pay rent or rates would lose his vote.

Mr. Serjeant PARRY supported the resolution. He did not imagine that it was possible to obtain so large a measure of Parliamentary Reform as Mr. Sturge advocated twenty years ago, but he did believe that a practical Reform Bill, giving to the middle and working classes a larger share of political power than they now had, was obtainable, and recommended that the Reformers should leave the matter in the hands of Mr. Bright, adopting him as their leader. He considered the redistribution of seats a cardinal point equally with the extension of the suffrage and vote by ballot.

Mr. CLAY, M.P., considered the extension of the franchise the point of the most immediate importance, and if the Government measure adopted a 6*l.* franchise for boroughs, he would so far support it. (Hear, hear.) The disfranchisement question and the re-distribution of seats might, he thought, form the subject of a second bill.

Mr. BRIGHT, who on rising to speak was loudly cheered, said he was very much obliged to the gentlemen who had supported the first resolution, because he felt that the course he had taken might be open to some little misrepresentation, and, with those who never looked charitably on what anybody did, possibly to a little suspicion. The resolution referred to the care and labour which, at the request of a preceding conference, he had bestowed upon the preparation of a bill upon the subject of Reform, which, in its main provisions, appeared to him eminently adapted to meet the wishes of the great body of earnest Reformers throughout the kingdom. The object of his preparing the bill with a view to submit to the House was, not so much that he expected to be able to pass it, as to lay before the House and the country something which should indicate to Parliament and to the Government the sort of measure which those who were in favour of reform were looking for at some not very distant period. (Cheers.) That bill was not brought before the House of Commons. The gentlemen who supported Lord Derby's Government and party were very anxious indeed that it should be brought before the House, so that its large and, as some timid people thought, its alarming features, might be contrasted with the moderate propositions of their own measure. He, however, thought it best that Lord Derby's Bill should be before the House, and be looked at by itself, so that they might be able properly to form a correct opinion upon it. The result was that he (Mr. Bright) withheld his bill, and Lord Derby's bill, as they knew, was destroyed and buried, and for it he believed and hoped there was no kind of resurrection. (Hear, hear.) Then came the question whether his bill should come on. He went down to the House on the night the dissolution was announced to give notice for the introduction of that bill (hear, hear); but the dissolution turned everything "topsy-turvy," and nothing could be done. A most important member of the present Government (Lord John Russell) declared before the dissolution what were his views of the measure of Reform which he would be prepared to introduce if he were a Minister. The noble lord stated that a 10*l.* franchise for counties, and a 6*l.* rental franchise for boroughs; with the wiping off of some thirty seats from small boroughs, he should be prepared to propose with the intention of transferring those seats to certain large constituencies thereafter to be decided upon. They were in a very different position now from that which they occupied last year. They had the bill which he had prepared in compliance with their wishes before them, but with respect to which there were the same difficulties which, as he had stated, existed at that time; and they had also before them the general features of the measure which Lord John Russell had said, if he were a Minister, he would be prepared to submit to Parliament, and from which it was but fair to presume the Government would not in any essential particular depart. He entirely concurred with Mr. Clay, that the Liberal members of the House of Commons should hold themselves free to act as circumstances might dictate. No doubt they would have, as soon as Parliament met, a proposition from the Government, and he would assume that it would be in its general features and provisions such a measure as Lord John Russell had sketched out. The great crime of the Bill of 1832 was that it purposely excluded the great body of the working classes. It admitted a large number of the middle class, but it left the condition of the working classes exactly the same as it was before. (Hear, hear.) The proposition of Lord John Russell, though it fell very much short of what he (Mr. Bright) proposed, was at any rate one that avoided the great cause of the bill of 1832—for, although it would leave out a vast number of householders belonging to the working classes, and some belonging to other classes also, it would certainly not be an intended exclusion in the nature of an insult, to purposely bar them out like the bill of 1832,—but, wherever it differed from the bill of 1832, it would be a bill of admission to the working classes. (Hear, hear.) He found from the newspapers that the Government had been obtaining returns; with the view of ascertaining the number of persons likely to be admitted under a 6*l.* rental franchise, and during the last session a return upon the same subject was moved for by Mr. Buxton, with regard to Scotland. That return he believed to be correct, as it was also instructive, and the particulars of it were minutely stated in a letter which

had appeared in the newspapers. He (Mr. Bright) moved for a similar return in regard to England, but it was found that there was no means of furnishing it with anything like accuracy. Previous to the prorogation he urged the matter upon the Government, and since the session closed they had attempted to obtain it,—that was, to ascertain the number of electors that would be added in the existing Parliamentary boroughs if a 6*l.* rental franchise were adopted. They had seen the returns from several of the boroughs; but, judging from what he knew of several of these boroughs, he believed those returns to be exceedingly incorrect. But, making all allowances for the inaccuracy, they must, nevertheless, come to the conclusion, from the information thus furnished, that a 6*l.* franchise would—at least in many of the boroughs—give a large addition to the existing number of electors. In many it would double the present number; in a few it would nearly treble it; and in many more it would add a proportion varying from 20 up to 30, 50, and 60 per cent. The difference was this; in a quiet-going, old-fashioned, sleepy borough, which might be said to be finished—where no building had been going on for many years, nor was likely to go on for many years to come—where no new streets were forming—where the working classes did not congregate, because there was nothing for them to do, and where rents were low in addition—the increase would not, perhaps, be more than 20 or perhaps 25 per cent., and in some cases probably it would be even less, but when they came to the growing towns—Lancashire and Yorkshire—to places like Birmingham, where industry was active, where the population was well employed, well paid, and, consequently, constantly increasing, where new towns were continually being built, and there was a demand for houses of an improved quality, and where rents were rising because of the demand, there the increase under the 6*l.* rental franchise would be very large, although it would still leave out numbers who, in his opinion, ought to be brought in. It might include, perhaps, many who would be of no advantage or credit to any constituency, but still the increase would be such that, looking at the general result of any Parliamentary election there under such a franchise, it must necessarily be an election declaring the opinion of the great body of the people. (Cheers.) That being so, the object of representation would be so far accomplished, and it would be neither frank nor honest to say that the Government proposition—assuming, as he had a right to do, that it would be that which Lord John Russell indicated many months ago he should be prepared, if he were a member of the Cabinet, to introduce—was unworthy of the acceptance of men like himself and others who had been for so many years labouring for the advance, if not for the final settlement of this great question of Parliamentary Reform. (Cheers.) No moral man could look at the objections to which the present system was open, the corruption by which it was characterised, and consider the propositions which he and his friends intended to support until they were carried out, without admitting that the result of the change would be infinitely better for the morality and the happiness of the country than that of the present system. (Cheers.) It had been stated by a previous speaker that he had met with one or two persons who said that, because the working classes combined against their employers, they ought not to be entrusted with the franchise. He (Mr. Bright) drew an entirely different conclusion. In the United States, where all classes enjoyed the franchise, so far as he knew, strikes against capital were unknown. If as an employer of labour he were to address himself to the capitalist class he would ask them to look at the matter in this light. By the representative system as we now had it the country was divided into two distinct nations,—all those who occupied houses above 10*l.* a year, being 6,000,000 of people, represented by a proportionate number of adult males; and all those who occupied houses rated below 10*l.*, and who should be represented in like manner by their proportion of adult males, but were not. It was obvious, therefore, that by raising up this distinction the population was divided into two nations, separated from each other by a gulf which a very small percentage of the working classes were now able to pass; and then we said what a frightful thing it was that those people whom we had so barred out from participation in political rights, and whom we combined to degrade with the brand of inferiority, were not to be trusted! (Hear, hear.) We thus took advantage of our own wrong, and made that wrong a ground for the continued exclusion of the working classes from their fair share of political power. The evil effects of this exclusion worked in this way. The great body of the working classes felt that they had no interest in politics. They knew nothing about Parliaments, or Cabinets, or monarchies; but they did know the capitalist who employed them, and with whom they were in daily contact, and feeling a pressure from a cause with which he could have nothing to do, they got up a fight with him, because, being shut out from the free consideration and examination of those great political questions which affected the well-being of the working classes more severely and directly than any other, they were unable to distinguish the true cause of the evils of which they complained. As an employer of labour, he held that every man who had capital so invested had the greatest possible, as he believed the most direct, interest in extending the elective franchise to the largest possible number of those who were employed by him. Let them once feel that they were not supported by those injudicious and unwholesome divisions which the law had created

among them, and he had no doubt that in this strike in London, or any strike in Lancashire or elsewhere, the more the men could feel that in the law and the constitution they were upon an equality with their employers and all other classes, the less would they be disposed to combine in narrow sections and trades to wage war, not against their enemies, but against the greatest friends they had in the world—the capitalists by whom labour was maintained. (Cheers.) Looking at the result of the late elections, and at the discussions which had taken place in Parliament and out of Parliament, he believed he was justified in saying that great numbers of all classes of reformers were willing to acquiesce in the fairness of Lord John Russell's proposed measure. (Hear, hear.) He spoke of the fairness of it taken from that noble lord's point of view, surrounded by his associations, and knowing the insuperable difficulties by which legislation was beset at every step in such a question—knowing the state of the public mind—a state not of perfect satisfaction, but yet of what he might call toleration or acquiescence, he thought they had a right to urge on the Government that there should be no departure in an adverse sense from the terms which Lord John Russell offered, upon which the elections took place, upon the faith of which the present Government came into office, and upon which alone he thought the Liberal party could be justified in giving to the Government all the support in their power in the event of such a measure being introduced. At all events such a measure would be an honest one. It might not be the best, but, so far as the Government were concerned, it would be fairly carrying out that which they offered before they were a Government, and would at all events exonerate them from any charge of treachery or feebleness. Upon these grounds, therefore, he felt that he and those who acted with him would be bound in honour to give to the Government all the support in their power in promoting the enactment of such a law. (Hear, hear.) That was the course which he should take. He should not oppose the Government bill, because it not only included the ballot, if it should so happen that the ballot formed no part of it. Provided it offered a fair suffrage, and that extension of the suffrage which they had a right to expect, he would give it his support. (Hear, hear.) If it were a measure introduced in good faith, as in that case it would be, he should feel that he was not doing his duty to the hundreds and thousands who would be included under such a bill, but who were now excluded, if he placed himself as a difficulty in the way of the Government in their endeavours to pass it. But it would be an unhappy thing and fatal to the Government if they receded from the 6*l.* borough franchise. If there was to be only the difference of some 20*s.* between the franchise proposed by Lord Derby and that which after all the present Government were disposed to accept—for Lord Derby's Government, it was said, would in their extremity have agreed to an 8*l.* franchise—what justification could they advance for turning out the late Cabinet and taking office themselves? Considering the corruption which had taken place at the last election—the exposures at Wakefield, Gloucester, Norwich, Berwick, and other places whose names were as bad, but from which the bandages had not been stripped (a laugh), he was more than ever resolved to support any attempt that promised to place our electoral system upon a basis where we could approach it with satisfaction, and feel that we were not doing a dishonour to liberty itself when we boasted of being a free nation. He intimated, in conclusion, that should the Government bill fail, he would introduce the one which he had prepared, and which he said was in so perfect a state that it might be brought in at any moment. (Cheers.)

Mr. LUGRAFT, Secretary to the North London Political Union, said the working classes now saw the weakness of the reform party, of which Mr. Bright was at the head. That party was less powerful now than it was twelve months ago, when it held a conference similar to the present. The reason was that it had not the confidence of the working classes, and without that confidence it would be powerless for good.

The resolution was then put and carried with acclamation.

On the motion of Mr. C. A. RAWLINS, of Liverpool, a subscription was commenced to meet the expenses of the Parliamentary Reform Committee, for the ensuing year.

Mr. EDMUND POTTER moved the fourth resolution:—

That, inasmuch as the defeat of the obnoxious and Misery Reform Bill of the Derby Administration was accomplished by the zeal and co-operation of Parliamentary Reformers, this Conference appeals to them to continue their efforts with unsparring earnestness, and to be prepared, on the production of a new Reform Bill by the present Government, to pronounce with equal promptitude upon its fitness to satisfy the just requirements of the country.

The motion was seconded by Mr. H. COSHAM.

Mr. NEWMAN, of Southwark, regretted to see some indecision of purpose among them. If they really believed Mr. Bright's measure was the only one that could satisfy the country, that measure, regardless of the bill of Lord John Russell, or of anybody else, should be held up for their adoption. (Hear, hear.) There must be no compromise between Bright and Russell.

The CHAIRMAN said no compromise was intended, nor any departure from the programme of the association as already published and before the country.

The motion, after undergoing the additional criticism of Mr. Mallason, and Mr. Cunningham, of Brentford, was adopted.

Subscriptions were announced, amounting in the aggregate to about 530*l.*; the list including, among

others, the names of Mr. S. Morley, 50*l.*; Mr. W. Hargreaves, 50*l.*; Mr. Titus Salt, M.P., 50*l.*; Mr. James White (London), 50*l.*; Messrs. J. Crossley and Sons, 50*l.*; Mr. E. Shorrocks and Mr. R. S. Ashton, both of Darwen, each 25*l.*; Mr. T. C. Ryley, Wigan, 20*l.*, and Mr. Edmund Potter, 25*l.*

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, on the motion of Mr. S. Morley.

JOHN BROWN, THE AMERICAN ABOLITIONIST.

M. Victor Hugo has issued from Guernsey an eloquent appeal to the Americans in behalf of John Brown, the leader of the Harper's Ferry insurrection, who it appears has been respited from the 2nd to the 16th of December. "If," says M. Hugo, "the scaffold should be erected on the 16th of December, the incorruptible voice of history would thenceforward testify that the august confederation of the new world had added to all its ties of holy brotherhood a brotherhood of blood, and the *façades* of that splendid Republic would be bound together with the running noose that hung from the gibbet of Brown." M. Hugo recoils, horror-struck, from the idea of so great a crime committed by so great a people. He goes on to say:—

Viewed in a political light, the murder of Brown would be an irreparable fault. It would penetrate the Union with a gaping fissure which would lead to the end of its entire disruption. It is possible that the execution of Brown might establish slavery on a firm basis in Virginia, but it is certain that it would shake to its centre the entire fabric of American democracy. You preserve your infamy, but you sacrifice your glory.

Viewed in a moral light, it seems to me that a portion of the enlightenment of humanity would be eclipsed, that even the ideas of justice and injustice would be obscured on the day which should witness the assassination of emancipation by liberty.

As far myself, though I am but a mere atom, yet being, as I am, in common with all other men, inspired with the conscience of humanity, I fall on my knees weeping before the great spangled banner of the new world, and with clasped hands, and with profound and filial respect, I implore the illustrious American Republic, sister of the French Republic, to see to the safety of the universal moral law, to save John H. Brown, to demolish the threatening scaffold of the 16th of December, and not to suffer that, beneath its eyes, and I add, with a shudder, almost by its fault, a crime should be perpetrated surpassing the first fratricide in iniquity.

For—yes, let America know it and ponder on it well—there is something more terrible than Cain slaying Abel; it is Washington slaying Spartacus.

The American papers give long accounts of interviews held with John Brown in prison, and with his wife. From the relation of those in the *New York Independent*, we take the following passages:—

The conversation with Mrs. Brown, of course, was of the scenes of Harper's Ferry—both those which have already been enacted, and those which are shortly to follow. She alluded, with subdued though evident emotion, to the wounds of her husband, and to the loss of her two sons, Watson and Oliver, who fell in the struggle. She would not shrink from any necessary trial or struggle when the hour came for it, but she could not look forward with composure to any further lessening of her family, already too sadly broken. She said that she had been so long accustomed to sorrows, that she had been trained to bear them. While living in Ohio, four of her children died, from dysentery, within eleven days, three of whom were carried to the grave on the same day! She mentioned, in this connexion, that her husband had always been a watchful nurse and the chief care-taker of the children, and of herself, during periods of sickness.

I adverted, in alluding to Captain Brown's religious opinions, to the common report that he was an Old-School Presbyterian. She replied, that he had been a church-member ever since he was a boy; that he united, at sixteen years of age, with a Congregational church in Hudson, Ohio; and that on removing to Pennsylvania, thirty years ago, he transferred his membership to the Presbyterian Church, with which he had since remained connected. She said that the religious element of his character had always been the ruling motive of his life. He had always observed religious exercises in his household with exemplary regularity. It had been for many years the custom of the family to read the Bible every morning, in regular course of chapters, each member reading in turn a verse. She said that her husband's familiarity with texts of Scripture was so great that he could detect almost the slightest misquotation of any passage, and that if a portion of a verse in almost any part of the Bible were read or repeated to him, he could immediately repeat the remainder. His conversation frequently abounded with Scripture texts, and his letters were always filled with them.

I asked if she knew what were his favourite passages; to which she replied:—

"He had a great many; but one was, 'Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them.'"

I referred incidentally to the design upon Harper's Ferry as having been premeditated for two years, to which she immediately replied—"not for two years, but for twenty! He had been waiting twenty years for some opportunity to free the slaves; we had all been waiting, with him, the proper time when he should put his resolve into action, and when at last the enterprise of Harper's Ferry was planned, we all thought the time had now come; Mr. Brown was sanguine of success; we all were equally confident; he had no idea, nor did any of the family, that the experiment would result in defeat; we all looked to it as fulfilling the hopes of many years!"

As I listened to this, I could not help half exclaiming, "What heroic words! What a man! What a woman!"

I wrote down these sentences a few moments after they were uttered, and as I repeated them she added—"For he has borne the yoke of the oppressed as if upon his own neck for these thirty years."

A lady sent to Charlestown chiefly to assist Mrs.

Lydia Maria Child, whom she expected to meet in the prison; but as Captain Brown had meanwhile written to Mrs. Child not to come, the new volunteer nurse found herself an entire stranger (except to her son, who accompanied her) in a community not over-disposed to be hospitable to strangers. She arrived at Charlestown shortly after Captain Brown's speech in court. She spent more than two days in vain entreaties with the sheriff to secure admission to the jail. Hearing that Captain Brown, whom she had informed of her arrival, was anxious to see her, and not being willing to take the sheriff's short answer after her long journey, she solicited Mr. Sennott's aid, who at last persuaded the judge to grant a permit of entrance. She describes the prison as a large brick building that seemed to have been formerly used as a dwelling-house. Captain Brown was occupying, with his fellow-prisoner Stephens, a room on the ground-floor, about sixteen feet square, opening with a single door into a long gallery, and lighted through a single small window, grimly defended by heavy double bars. Mrs. S—, on entering, found Captain Brown lying on a cot, and Stephens on a large double bed. Captain Brown arose from his bed to receive his guests, and stood a few moments leaning against the bedstead, immediately lying down again from weakness. His visitors were struck with the cheerfulness of his manner. He seemed not only passively resigned to his fate, but cheerful under it, and more than willing to meet it.

My friend said to him, "I expected Mrs. Child would be here to introduce me; I am sorry not to find her, for her presence would make this room brighter for you."

He smiled and replied:—"I have written to her the reasons why she should not come; but she was very kind—very kind!"

Some questions were then asked as to the treatment and care he had received; to which he said:—"I wish it to be understood by everybody, that I have been very kindly attended; for if I had been under the care of father or brother, I could not have been better treated than by Captain Avis and his family."

Captain Avis is the jailer, of whom all the reports speak in high terms for his humane and courteous conduct, not only to these but to all his prisoners. When another allusion was made to Mrs. Child, Captain Brown remarked:—"The reason why I did not wish her to come, and why I did not wish my wife to come, was for fear lest they would be harassed and annoyed, and that on this account I would be troubled myself."

She asked him the direct question—"Were you actuated, in any degree, in undertaking your late enterprise, by a feeling of revenge?"—adding that a common impression to that effect had gone abroad.

He manifested much surprise at this statement, and after pausing a moment replied:—"I am not conscious of ever having had a feeling of revenge; no, not in all the wrong done to me and my family in Kansas. But I can see that a thing is wrong and wicked, and can help to right it, and can even hope that those who do the wrong may be punished—and still have no feeling of revenge! No, I have not been actuated by any spirit of revenge!"

He talked a good deal about his family, manifesting solicitude for their comfort after he was gone, but expressing his great confidence and trust in God's kind Providence in their behalf.

When some allusion was made to the sentence which he had received, he said very deliberately and firmly, and as my friend says, "almost sublimely"—

"I do not think I can better serve the cause I love so much, than to die for it!"

She says that she can never forget the impressive manner in which he uttered these solemn words. She replied:—"It is not the hardest thing that can happen to a brave man to die; but it must be a great hardship for an active man to lie on his back in prison, disabled by wounds. Do you not dread your confinement, and are you not afraid that it may wear you down, or cause you to relax your convictions, or regret your attempt, or make your courage fail?"

"I cannot tell," he replied, "what weakness may come over me, but I do not think that I shall deny my Lord and Master Jesus Christ, as I certainly should if I denied my principles against slavery."

When the conversation had proceeded thus far, as it was known outside the jail that a Northern lady was inside, a crowd began to collect, and although no demonstration of violence was made, yet there were manifest indications of impatience; so that the sheriff called to the jailer, and the jailer was obliged to put an end to the interview.

Miscellaneous News.

THE FOG ON SUNDAY.—The metropolis on Sunday afternoon was enveloped in the most dense fog we have been visited with since October, 1851; from half-past twelve at noon until two o'clock the darkness was so intense that it was dangerous to attempt crossing the carriage-road. Several cases were brought into the hospitals, owing to accidents which occurred to persons returning from places of religious worship. Few, however, were serious.

THE LATE PONTEFRAC ELECTION.—The decision of Sir J. T. Coleridge respecting the Pontefract election has at length been made known. The efforts of the Liberal party to unseat Mr. Overend, the Conservative representative, have been completely successful,—the referee ordering that he shall forthwith resign his seat, and that he shall not in any way interfere with the election of Mr. Childers to fill the vacancy his own retirement from the representation of the borough will cause.—*Leeds Mercury*.

PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL ASYLUM.—A public meeting, held in St. James's Hall on Thursday, ratified a proposal from Alderman Mechi to found "a college for the reception of unfortunate and distressed farmers, their widows and orphans, considering that the magnitude and importance of the agricultural interests of this country justify and demand the establishment of such an asylum for the benefit-

ment of those connected therewith, once in respectable and affluent positions, but by misfortune reduced to comparative poverty and indigence." The subscriptions amount to 1,800*l.*; the members at present to 500. The institution will go by the name of the Royal Benevolent Agricultural College. The Royal family are likely to render it support.

THE GOLD OF THE ROYAL CHARTER.—A further considerable quantity of gold has been raised from the wreck of the Royal Charter, making an aggregate of about 250,000*l.* up to the present date. The whole of the gold on freight has now been recovered, except about 72,000*l.* The bulk of the sums brought by passengers will probably never be recovered. A portion of a gold bar has been found firmly driven into an iron plate by the action of the sea.

PRESENTATION TO JOSEPH RODGEURS, OF THE ROYAL CHARTER.—On Wednesday, the Board of Trade, through Mr. Tomlinson, of the Local Marine Board, Liverpool, presented the sum of 10*l.* to Joseph Rodgeurs, the seaman who swam ashore with a rope from the wreck of the Royal Charter. Mr. Tomlinson said that it was the intention of the Board of Trade to present him with a silver medal on his return voyage from Australia in the screw steamer Great Britain, belonging to the same owners as the Royal Charter.

THE POOR-LAW RETURNS AND THE FRANCHISE.—The return of rated occupiers in the borough of Leeds, now appears in a complete form. From this table it will be seen that even a reduction of the franchise from 10*l.* to 8*l.* rental would augment the voters from 6,797 to 10,034, being an increase of 3,237; if it were 7*l.* and under 8*l.*, the total would be 11,318; if 6*l.* and under 7*l.*, the whole number would be 14,291; and if 5*l.* and under 6*l.*, the entire number of electors would be 19,876.—*Leeds Mercury*. A 5*l.* rental qualification, would increase the electors of Gateshead about threefold.—*Gateshead Observer*.

MR. BRIGHT'S FINANCE SCHEME.—Mr. Ernest Jones, the Chartist leader, in a long letter to the *Times*, discusses Mr. Bright's financial programme, arriving at the conclusion that the benefits which such a system of taxation as that proposed by the hon. member would confer upon the working classes would be of "the most infinitesimal kind, and of the most transitory nature." He looks upon the scheme as one "in the interest of the employing classes only," and as "merely a decoy to draw the people off the right political scent," and asserts, indeed, that reducing taxes will be of no benefit to them.

THE STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRADE.—At a meeting of "delegates" from the London Building Trades, on Tuesday, it was announced by Mr. Potter that the employers had met that day, but had not come to any satisfactory conclusion. The sum of 400*l.* had been distributed among 2,300 men. He then promised his suffering followers that in the spring the declaration would be abandoned, the hours reduced to nine, and wages raised besides! At a meeting of the members of the Executive Committee of the Central Association of Master Builders last week, it was determined, by a very large majority, that the "declaration" should not be withdrawn, seeing that 15,000 hands had resumed work under its conditions. An official communication to the above effect has been received by the London Masons' Committee.

EDUCATION IN SWITZERLAND.—A lecture was delivered on Friday, at the Middle School, High-street, Peckham, by Dr. Yeats, the head of the establishment, on "The Principles and Plans of Education in Switzerland." The address formed one of a course which is being delivered on the system and extent of instruction which prevail in the principal States of Europe and America. Dr. Yeats concluded a most instructive and interesting lecture by an eloquent description of the varied character of the face of the country, and pointed out that this diversity in the natural scenery of Switzerland was in itself a great and valuable aid to progress. Uniformity was, he said, productive of stagnation, but diversity was ever favourable to progress and advancement. A vote of thanks was unanimously given by a highly respectable and attentive audience to the talented lecturer for his very able and intellectual address.—*Morning Chronicle*.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.—The contracts for the works of the Metropolitan Railway are accepted within the estimates of the engineer. Mr. Brotherhood, of the West of England, has the western portion, and Mr. Jay the eastern, from Euston-square to Victoria-street. The works are to be commenced soon after Christmas, and the first of them will be junction lines from the Great Western and Great Northern termini to facilitate the removal of earth as the line extends itself towards the City. A considerable portion of the land has been already secured, and the company will shortly call upon the Corporation to elect their directors and contribute their portion of the subscribed capital. It is also proposed to continue the line to the site of the intended meat market. The terms of the contracts require the completion of the whole line within a year and nine months from the period of the order for commencement.—*City Press*.

THE ARMSTRONG GUN was submitted last Thursday to a terrible test. Six of these weapons, mounted on gun carriages, so as to permit of a large recoil without injury, were charged as full as they could be crammed with powder, and were then fired. The recoil was prodigious, causing the guns almost to leap back for a length of twenty-five feet. But on examination they were found to be as sound as ever. It may, therefore, be fairly

presumed that this formidable gun will stand any fair usage even in the roughest campaigns. The *Ariadne*, which will be undocked at Chatham in a few days, is to be armed with Armstrong's guns of the largest calibre, and is the first vessel of her class furnished with this tremendous armament, which will thus be disposed:—Twenty-four 84-cwt. guns, each nine feet four inches in length, on the main deck; and on the upper deck will be placed two 68-pounders, each of 95-cwt., and ten feet two inches in length.

THE FOUR LIVERPOOL MERCHANTS.—Much speculation has been afloat in Liverpool as to the reason why the original letter from the "four" has not yet seen the light. The real reason is said to be that its terms were so curt and brief, that its publication would have reflected credit on neither party. It is said that, after the usual formalities of address, the contents were merely, "We, the undersigned, respectfully request your Majesty to inform us what are your intentions respecting England.—Signed, &c."—The Liverpool Law Society, at their meeting on Wednesday, discussed the subject, and adopted the following resolution:—

That the president be requested to inform her Majesty's Attorney-General that, in case it be the intention of her Majesty's Government to take any proceedings against the four Liverpool merchants who recently made a communication to the Emperor of the French, this committee will be happy to render the Attorney-General every assistance in its power.

The four gentlemen concerned in the correspondence—Messrs. G. Shaw, S. Mellor, F. W. Irving, and H. B. Gaskell (not Blackwell, as has been previously stated)—have already experienced in various ways, the indignation and contempt their proceedings have created in Liverpool.

MURDERS IN IRELAND.—Two more murders were reported on Wednesday. On Sunday, Lawrence Kelly, a farmer, living near Athlone, was shot dead while eating his dinner, by an assassin who fired through the window. In the second case, a constable, Holden by name, had privately married, contrary to rule. Inquiries were made, and it turned out that he had been married before. He was thereupon reduced in rank and pay. McClelland, a constable, was sent to tell him this, whereupon Holden shot him dead. Holden next laid a trap for his sub-inspector, assailed him with a dagger and severely wounded him. He then mounted the inspector's horse and fled. He has been arrested at Dundalk.—A cruel scene has been acted at Wicklow. The agent of Lord Fitzwilliam's estates desired to "square" two farms, and taking from a tenant Behan to give to a tenant Boland. For this purpose the agent sent men to resume possession of both farms. On Boland's farm they met with no resistance, but had some ado to take formal possession of the other. When it was accomplished, Boland, an old man of seventy-five, was brought up to take possession of the field. Behan, his wife, and two young women resisted, Mrs. Behan handling a pitchfork in a dangerous manner. Between the two parties Boland was pulled, pushed, and hauled about until he broke a blood-vessel and died. Behan is in custody, charged with manslaughter.

POLITICAL EVICTIONS IN MERIONETHSHIRE.—Previous to the last election for Merionethshire, a number of the tenants of Mr. Price, of Rhiwles, one of the chief landed proprietors in that county, asked permission to remain neutral, alleging that they could not violate their convictions by voting for Mr. Wynne (the Tory candidate). This permission was granted them; but, as it became evident that Mr. Wynne's seat was in danger, Mr. Price, notwithstanding his promise, addressed a note to his tenants, asking them the "favour" of their vote. Some of the tenants, however, feeling that they could not vote against their consciences, determined to abstain from voting altogether. This has drawn down upon seven of them the indignation of their landlord. They have received notice to quit their farms; and, without any consideration for the heavy outlays which, in some instances, have been made in permanent improvements, these farms have been let to other parties. Sir W. W. Wynne, one of the members for Denbighshire, has commenced a like course of ejectment. About ten of his tenants in the neighbourhood of Bala, who abstained from voting altogether, were permitted, after receiving notices to quit, to retake their farms again at increased rents. But five, who had the courage to vote against their landlord's nominee, in obedience to their own convictions, are expelled their homes to make way for more subservient successors. The above facts are taken from a circular issued by the following persons:—Michael D. Jones, tutor, Independent College; John Parry, tutor, Welsh Presbyterian College; Simon Jones, draper; Griffith Jones, saddler; H. R. Pughe, surgeon; John Roberts, wine vaults; all of Bala.

THE NEW POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A public meeting, very respectably attended, was held at the London Tavern on Wednesday last to promote the formation of a limited liability company for the revival and continuance of the Polytechnic Institution. Mr. Janson, chairman *pro tem.* of the Committee, said it was mainly by the generosity of Mr. Gurney they had got so far on their way. Several other gentlemen had liberally put down their names. If the old Polytechnic, with a capital of 35,000*l.*, paid for many successive years a dividend of 14 per cent., it was probable that the new one, with a much smaller capital, would also yield a dividend; but, whether the shareholders got a dividend or not, he could promise them a bonus—the satisfaction of doing some real good. Mr. Wynn, the hon. secretary, stated that 832 shares had already been taken, and it was proposed that 7*l.* should be the amount called up on each share. The money value of the

shares was 5,852, and 436, had been received in donations, making a total of 6,289, previous to that morning. With 8,000, the Committee would feel at liberty to enter into a contract for the purchase of the property. They wanted to get 14,000, but 8,000 was the minimum. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Joseph Payne, by Mr. Hanbury, M.P., by Sir Charles Rowley, Mr. Gausson, Mr. Phené, the Rev. C. Mackenzie, Mr. Locke (of Regent-street), Mr. Maxwell, Mr. T. Webster, Mr. Frith, and other gentlemen, in support of the formal resolutions, or in recommendation of particular features of the proposed scheme. The resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, set forth that the progress made by the provisional committee justifies the registration of a limited liability company, with a capital of 20,000, in 2,000 shares of 10, each. The Committee were requested to take steps for that purpose, and to act in their provisional character until a general meeting of the shareholders could be convened, to elect a board of direction, and to settle the future constitution of the company. Several of the speakers bore direct testimony to its usefulness under the past management.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—On Saturday last a deputation from the Early Closing Association, consisting of Mr. T. Winkworth, vice-president, and Mr. Lilwall, secretary, waited upon the Lord Mayor, to solicit the exercise of his influence, as the chief civic authority, to cause Monday, the 26th inst., to be observed as a holiday in the various places of business throughout the city. The Lord Mayor expressed himself as sympathising with the object of the deputation, and said he concurred with them in feeling that it would be a serious deprivation to the industrial classes if they were prevented from joining in their family meetings, which all persons look forward to with so much delight at the coming festive season. His lordship accordingly promised to give the proposal his early consideration; and, as the result of that consideration, he said he felt most deeply the importance of the subject, and the extreme desirability of making the Monday after Christmas-day a holiday for the masses. He had, however, no jurisdiction in such a matter, nor perhaps much influence, but he felt bound to express his hope that the tradesmen and merchants of the city, and the bankers as far as they possibly could, would close their establishments upon the 26th inst., and so give an opportunity for rational and recreative enjoyment to those in their employ.—The Lord Chancellor, in accordance with the power vested in him by the general orders of 1845, has ordered all the Chancery offices to be closed on the 26th inst., thus affording to a great number of clerks the benefit of a holiday on that day.

WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTES versus STRIKES.—A stone, commemorative of the establishment of a Literary Institution for working men, was placed on Thursday evening by Mr. H. Gurney, in the presence of a considerable number of working men, in the hall of the Institution, 237, Easton-road. The Institution is intended to operate as a preventive to strikes, and has been already instrumental in providing work for more than a thousand skilled and unskilled labourers. The Rev. Canon Dale occupied the chair. Mr. Gurney said this was an important era in the life of the working men—an institution had been started which would be the main Society, and he hoped branches would extend all over the country. This movement was not intended to be antagonistic to public-houses, but to provide a comfortable room, where working men could meet without the temptations to which they must be subjected at a public-house. This institution would also have the advantage of a house of call from which masters could receive men, and it was a great point in its position that it had the support of the masters, it being the interest of all that masters and men should pull together. In addition to the ordinary benefits of a literary institution the members would be provided with a refreshment and smoking-room. Against the latter practice, though he was opposed to the use of tobacco, he would say nothing. He hoped that a great number of working men would avail themselves of the comfort and means of instruction now offered to them, and that through the influence of this institution many of the working men he saw before him on that occasion would become master builders.

THE BRIBERY INQUIRY AT NORWICH.—On Thursday the Norwich magistrates were engaged for nearly four hours in further hearing the charge preferred against Mr. Albert J. Collins, of conspiring with Mr. Henry Croxford (who is still out of the way) and others, to bribe Mr. Joel Fox by offering him 500*l.* to vote for eight Tory aldermen on the 9th of November. Mr. Power, Q.C., again appeared to conduct the case on the part of the prosecution, and Mr. Serjeant Ballantine and Mr. Haworth Hall for the defendant. The town council having abandoned the case, Mr. Power said he appeared for eight gentlemen in the town. An objection was made that he had no *locus standi*; and the magistrates decided against him by twelve to ten. Sir Samuel Bignold again voting. The Mayor said there were three courses open to the magistrates—to commit Mr. Collins for trial; or to dismiss the case; or to call upon Mr. Collins to enter into recognisances to answer any charge which might be preferred against him. On these questions the magistrates retired to consult in private, and it was decided by a majority of fifteen to six not to commit the defendant, but twelve to ten to call upon him to enter into two recognisances of 250*l.* each, and himself in 500*l.* to answer any future charge. On this decision being announced, Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said he should advise his client to decline entering into the proposed recog-

nisances, except under protest, and until he had been taken into custody by force. This "force" having been theoretically exhibited by one of the officers of the court laying his hands on Mr. Collins, the recognisances were entered into, and the proceedings in the case terminated for the present. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine announced that it was not his intention to offer any evidence to support the charge of bribery at the general election preferred against Sir W. Forster and the Messrs. Wilde. Mr. Asker, solicitor, also withdrew, amid slight laughter, the counter charge preferred by the Liberals against Sir Samuel Bignold, Captain Ives, and other Conservatives. The subject continues a general topic of conversation, and on Sunday morning it was discoursed upon from the pulpit of one of the Dissenting chapels of the city. The inquiry threatened into the doings at late Parliamentary elections, which promises to be of far more interest and importance than an investigation into imputed municipal corruption, has been hushed up by consent on both sides. The Liberal citizens who have taken up the alleged municipal bribery have threatened to submit the matter for the consideration of the Government, with a view to the filing of an *ex-officio* information against certain parties by the Attorney-General; or, if that functionary should decline to do so, and it should be considered inadvisable, an indictment may possibly be preferred at the next assizes.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.

A very crowded audience listened last Wednesday evening to a performance of *Eljah* at St. Martin's Hall, conducted by Mr. Hullah. The highly dramatic choruses of Mendelssohn's great oratorio were sung with great vigour and expression. Mr. Weiss sustained the difficult part of the Prophet, which he has indeed made his own; and Madame Lemmens Sherrington was equally satisfactory as principal soprano, and sang the great air "Hear ye, Israel," with a dramatic force and finish that created a great sensation. Amongst the other solos were Miss Fanny Huddart, Miss Bradshaw, and Miss Mina Poole, all, we believe, Mr. Hullah's pupils, and worthy of the distinction they have obtained. Miss Poole created a favourable impression on this her first appearance in public. On Wednesday, the 21st inst., the usual Christmas performance of the "Messiah" will be given.

Postscript.

Wednesday, December 14, 1859.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

PARIS, TUESDAY.

The *France Centrale*, published at Blois, has received a second warning for having protested against the first.

Mme. Lemoine has lodged an appeal before the Court of Cassation against her sentence.

VIENNA, DEC. 13.

The *Imperial Law Gazette* of to-day publishes a decree ordering the payment of the National Loan, falling due on and after the 1st of January next, to be effected in silver as formerly.

COPENHAGEN, DEC. 12.

The *Dagbladet* announces that Prince Christian of Denmark has refused the post of Governor of Holstein, offered to him. Government has, in consequence, given up the project. Fifty-eight of the principal members of the Diet have presented an address of confidence to the former President of the Ministry, M. von Hall. This address includes a vote of defiance against the actual President of the Ministry, M. Rottwitz.

TURIN, DEC. 12.

The nomination of the Chevalier de Joctean as Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Sardinia to the Court of Vienna has been definitively decided upon.

MADRID, DEC. 12.

Yesterday the third corps d'armée embarked at Malaga. The enthusiasm was very great. Immediately on the arrival of the flotilla at Ceuta, the Spanish were to take the offensive, and offer battle to the enemy. Cholera had diminished in the encampment.

BASEL, DEC. 12.

The Grand Duke Ferdinand IV. of Tuscany has arrived here in the strictest incognito. The Grand Duke, it is expected, will reside in France during the sitting of the Congress.

Garibaldi is still at Fino, in the neighbourhood of Como, where on the 3rd he met with an accident while riding on a restive horse. The news at first occasioned some alarm in Milan; but a letter from his medical attendant, published in the newspapers, removed all apprehension. Further evidence of the slight nature of the injuries is found in the fact, that on the 7th the gallant general was married to the eldest daughter of M. Raimondi, an Italian patriot, who possesses one of the most beautiful of the residences on the Lake of Como.

Count Schwerin, Prussian Minister of the Interior and leader of the constitutional Liberals, was re-elected on Saturday at Berlin, as member of the Prussian Landtag, by the enormous and remarkable majority of 270 out of 271 votes. The electors then signed a declaration in favour of the famous resolutions of Eisenach, tending to establish the unity of Germany under Prussian leadership.

The Swedish journals are discussing a bill submitted to the Stockholm Diet by M. Janson, a clergyman; the object of which is to invest the clergy with the control of the publications sold by hawkers, and to inflict severe punishment on every layman who may venture to discuss religious matters without being previously authorised by a competent minister. All the members of the Assembly unanimously adhered to M. Janson's proposition.

PROPERTY AND INCOME-TAX ASSOCIATION.

A conference of this association was held yesterday evening at the London Coffee-house, to take into consideration the best means during the ensuing session for securing "either an adjustment of the income-tax, or the total abolition of the charge upon trades and professions." Mr. Collier, M.P., presided.

Mr. Elk moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting is of opinion that the present mode of charging one uniform rate on all classes of income (except under Schedule B), is manifestly unjust, and hereby pledges itself, in anticipation of a proposal to reimpose the tax, to endeavour to obtain such a reduction in the charges on trades and professions that the amount chargeable thereon shall not exceed one-half the amount levied on property, especially as the amount charged on occupiers of land (Schedule B) has been only half the amount chargeable on the trading portion of the community ever since the income-tax was first levied in 1842.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. POTTER, who advocated direct taxation as being more direct in its application, and less expensive in collection.

Mr. HYAM submitted the following amendment:—

That while it may be advisable, taking into account the present enormous expenditure of the country, to levy a property-tax as a permanent source of revenue, the tax on professions incomes derived from trades and professions should not be reimposed except under circumstances of great emergency, especially as such incomes are in most cases essentially contingent upon the health of the parties on whom the tax is chargeable, and many other vicissitudes, to which property is not liable.

It appeared, he said, that those who had paid the income-tax under Schedules D and E had submitted to a great burden, but the time had at length come for releasing them.

Mr. Elk ultimately withdrew his resolution, and agreed to the amendment.

A discussion then arose on the amendment, which was withdrawn also, and the following resolution was ultimately carried, with only one dissentient voice:—

That this meeting is of the opinion that the present mode of charging one uniform rate on all classes of income (except under Schedule B) is manifestly unjust, and hereby pledges itself, in anticipation of a proposal to reimpose the tax, to use the most strenuous exertions to secure its re-adjustment upon the footing of a fair and just distinction between permanent and precarious incomes.

A resolution was also carried recommending the holding of public meetings on the subject throughout the country, and a committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting, and to receive subscriptions.

The Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland, Dr. Dixon, has made a speech on the Papal question at Drogheda, which is remarkable for its attack on the Emperor of the French. "The star of Napoleon," said the speaker, "is no longer in the ascendant, and there will be no more Solferinos or Magentas—the next will be a Waterloo!"

The War-office authorities have appointed a committee to decide upon the uniform of the Rifle Corps.

The steam-tug *Fury* arrived at Liverpool on Monday from Modfere, with about 40,000*l.* in gold from the Royal Charter.

READING ELECTION.—We are glad to hear from Reading that Sir Francis Goldsmid is prosecuting a most successful canvass in that town, and uniting the Liberals of all shades in his cause. Sir Francis is a tried Liberal in politics, besides being connected with every broad and humane movement of the age by the exercise of a princely and untiring munificence, and is in favour of the abolition of Church-rates. Mr. Benson, the last Conservative candidate, declines again to stand.

THE EFFECTS OF SLEEPING IN A DAMP BED.—A few days since Mr. Henry Edward Stanley, of Stourport, son of the late Rev. Jacob Stanley, Wesleyan minister, was on his usual journey, and slept at Roce. He was put into a damp bed, and in the morning he discovered the effect upon his frame. He immediately returned to Stourport; but medical aid was of no avail, death ensuing in a few days; and by this distressing negligence a widow and six children have to lament an irreparable loss.

MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

Only a limited quantity of English wheat was on offer in to-day's market. Good and fine samples moved off steadily, at full quotations. Other kinds were inactive, but not cheaper. Foreign wheat—the show of which was moderately extensive—was a slow sale; nevertheless, holders were firm, and prices were supported. Floating cargoes maintained their previous value. Fine barley was scarce, and in request, at full quotations. Grinding and distilling sorts were a dull inquiry. There was only a limited sale for malt, at Monday's prices. The oat trade was firm, and fine corn was the turn dealer. Beans and peas moved off slowly; but no actual decline took place in the quotations. Flour maintained its previous value.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. G.—The term is an Anglicised Greek word—signifying “the people.”

H. M. S.—Better leave the matter where it is.

“Charles Preston.”—Received with thanks. That is now the common game.

“A Deacon,” Birmingham; and “A Voluntary and Volunteer.”—Their letters have reached us only as we are going to press.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1859.

SUMMARY.

THE question of Parliamentary Reform has entered upon a new phase. Mr. Bright and the Parliamentary Reform Committee have tacitly, though not formally, accepted in anticipation the Ministerial bill in the belief that it is to embody a 6l. borough franchise. This decision appears to have given general satisfaction. Whig and Radical journals endorse Mr. Bright's policy; the Palmerstonian weekly organ praises his discretion, and advises that this “honourable compromise” should be accepted; and some even of the less prejudiced Conservative papers regard this as a favourable and pacific solution of a question which must be speedily settled. The *Times* holds its peace in the matter, being satisfied with caricaturing the Reform Conference, at which a policy it cannot openly oppose was adopted. Unless the nation is willing to follow the “Great Saturday Reviler” in running a muck at Mr. Bright, Ministers may find themselves in a position to carry a moderate Reform Bill next session without serious opposition.

It will be seen that the agitation against the Income-tax in its present form has been resuscitated, and that at a Conference held yesterday at the London Coffee House a resolution was carried, which went to affirm the injustice of levying the same amount of taxation on fixed and precarious incomes. None of the speakers indulged the hope of a repeal of the Income-tax. Indeed, in the face of still increasing expenditure, such as the vote of ten millions recommended by the Defences Commission for fortifying our dockyards, any such expectation would be supremely absurd. At the meeting referred to, one speaker, we observe, suggested whether the tax might not be placed on a permanent footing by levying 5 per cent. on property, and 2½ per cent. on income. Now that the Income-tax is to be renewed, the country have an equitable claim for its re-adjustment, and we trust the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be ready to satisfy expectation in the matter.

The pro-Church-rate agitation has brought Sir John Trelawny into the field, who is allowed to publish in the *Times* an analysis of the evidence given before the Lords' Committee on Church-rates, with other interesting facts calculated to inform and guide the public mind, and to prove a complete antidote to the clerical agitation. In fact, that movement does not appear to have answered the expectation of its promoters. They cannot agree in a combined plan of action. There are High-Church societies and Low-Church societies for defending Church-rates; the latter taking umbrage at the former for attempting to take the reins into their hands. Sir John Trelawny shows that, if the question

were merely pecuniary, the money might easily be found by a better management of Church property. The *Times* concurs, but thinks that churches may be maintained by the liberality of Churchmen, as are chapels by Dissenters. “With or without a substitute,” says the leading journal, “the public expect that when the next session of Parliament closes this discreditable point of contention will exist no longer. The session of 1860 ought, whatever else may be left undone, to put an end to Church-rates.”

The series of Irish demonstrations in favour of the perpetual bondage of the late subjects of the Pope revolts the moral sense of Englishmen, and justifies the worst pictures drawn by ultra-Protestant bigots of the degrading influence of Romanism. One Irish priest after another has taken upon him to deny that the population of the Papal States is misgoverned. The facts mentioned in another column relative to the proscription of a little girl for wearing a tricolour apron, and the release of all convicts from Romagna in the Papal prisons, are a sufficient answer to these unsupported assertions. It has well been asked whether the Irish abettors of Papal iniquities would like to exchange the lawless rule of Cardinal Antonelli for the mild sway of Queen Victoria.

The cruel case of Sarah Dyer, forced to purloin goods to save herself from starvation, at a time when genteel ladies owed her considerable sums for dressmaking, has brought to light one of the blots of our social life. The increasing extravagance in dress is almost necessarily accompanied with a moral laxity that shows itself in the non-payment of debts. What this injustice may involve we see in the case of Sarah Dyer. The poor woman's dishonest debtors were no doubt, greatly shocked at the result. But selfish natures are never troubled about consequences that are not in view, and are, of course, surprised at what happens. These ladies have, it appears, paid their debts and something more. But justice at first would have been of more avail than after-generosity. It is well to bear in mind that a love of finery and a want of conscientiousness in pecuniary matters may result in tragedies at which even natures far from gentle would shudder.

The Rev. Dr. Hume, of Liverpool, has, it will be seen, replied to the strictures of “H. S. S.” in our last number, on the religious statistics laid by him before the Lords' Committee on Church-rates. It is not our intention on the present occasion to investigate the data on which that clergyman founded his evidence. But, notwithstanding his eagerness to seize hold of any incident that might appear to diminish the unfavourable results of the Census Returns, we think he may fairly claim to be exonerated from the charge of having made wilful misstatements on the subject.

The Hungarian question, to which we have elsewhere adverted, is becoming increasingly serious. The Austrian Government has decided on repressive measures. The Imperial edict relative to the Protestants is to be upheld by fire and sword. At Pesth, Presburg, Miskolcz, Keszmark, and several other places, the police have made visits to the houses of leading Protestants, and have seized all their private papers. They have also commenced further prosecutions against influential gentlemen and ministers, on the charge of “exciting to discontent against the Government.” The ground on which the charge is based is, that of taking a prominent part in the opposition to the Imperial patent. The pig-headedness of the Hapsburg dynasty, even after all that has occurred, is incredible, and can only be explained by the supposition that it is sold to carry out the designs of a rampant Jesuit camarilla.

To-morrow, unless a further respite should be granted, John Brown, the leader of the Harper's Ferry insurrection, will pay the last penalty of violated law at Richmond, in Virginia. It happens, however, that United States law is so little in accordance with the moral instincts of the free citizens of the Republic that it, and not its victims, stands condemned. Wide and deep is the protest against the judicial murder of the Kansas abolitionist, and there is reason to hope that out of very shame, the Virginian local authorities will stay the uplifted bolt, and spare the life of a man who stands before the world in the full proportions of a hero.

SIR J. COLERIDGE ON CHURCH-RATES.

We are somewhat after time, we confess, in noticing Sir John Coleridge's speech on Church-rates. We must not, however, wholly let it pass on that account. When a *ci-devant* Judge emerges from the retirement which is the fitting reward of a laborious and honourable public life, to give his opinion on any political movement of the day, particularly when the character of that movement is supposed to depend in a great

measure on a sound interpretation of the law, he is entitled to a respectful hearing even from those whose policy he unequivocally condemns. We welcome the appearance of such a man on the platform of controversy, not merely as a sign of progress, but also as a pledge that hereafter we shall be called to deal with the utterances of a highly cultured gentleman, in the place of the stupid abuse which has been so common from the lips of ignorant and vulgar-minded opulence.

Well, we have read, and re-read Sir J. Coleridge's speech with earnest attention—nay, more, with the expectation and even the desire of finding new light thrown by it on that aspect of the question which, because it lies furthest from our sympathies, we have occasionally suspected ourselves of having treated with partial disregard. We sat down to the perusal of the report inserted in the *Times*, rather confidently hoping that Sir John had lifted the question out of its old ruts, and placed it upon a firmer, broader, smoother road to a conclusion than it has hitherto traversed. We are compelled to acknowledge our disappointment. Sir John seems to have been affected by the contagion of ecclesiasticism, and exhibits as determined a will to ignore law, history, and facts, when they stand in his way, as if he had been a Venerable Archdeacon. Indeed, it is a curious, though rather painful study, to trace the peculiar warping influence of an unnatural ecclesiastical system upon the reason and reasoning powers of upright men when once it has laid fast hold upon their sympathies.

We may most conveniently analyse the hon. ex-judge's speech under the three heads of the law, the facts, and the moral of the question.

Sir John says “It is a remarkable thing, which is perhaps not known to all of you, that the obligation or the privilege of the parishioners to repair the nave of the Church stands not upon Church law—not on the general canon law of Europe—but on the custom and common law of England.” This is a highly truthful and pregnant statement. It is true that the obligation of the parishioners to repair the nave of the Church is nowhere set forth by Church law—inasmuch as Church law, so far as it speaks at all, whether directly or by implication, on this subject, devolves the obligation on the ecclesiastical recipient of the tithes. Thus, when there were but two or three dioceses in the kingdom, and each diocese was but an extensive parish with out-stations for preaching, the bishop and his clergy lived together in collegiate fashion, received all the tithes into a common fund, and out of that fund provided for their own maintenance, the relief of the poor, and the reparation of Church buildings. There was canon law for this arrangement, brought over hither from the Western Church, and confirmed, at least for part of the Kingdom, by a provincial constitution, or synodical decree. But we can nowhere discover even thus much authority for shifting part of the obligation from the recipients of tithes to those who paid them. It is true also, that the duty does not stand upon “the general canon law of Europe”—law and practice having there gone hand in hand, on which account no such impost as Church-rates exists, or ever has existed, on the Continent. And finally, it is true that the “obligation or privilege” rests “on the custom and common law of England”—the common law being, to a great extent, a mere incorporation of preceding customs. The custom, however, of parochial Church-rates begun, not in law, but in favour—in the voluntary agreement of parishioners, moved thereto, no doubt, by clerical influences—and, like many other Church exactions of those times of superstition, that which was optional in the beginning grew by frequent repetition into a common-law obligation.

But Sir J. Coleridge has not stated both sides of this question. The common law which recognises this customary obligation on the part of the parishioners, recognises also their right to evade it, if they think fit. Until they agree by a majority to repair the Church, there is no law to compel them to repair it. They are obliged by common law, say our Courts, to do that which, by the same law, they may leave undone if they please. Now, it strikes us that this is not a very stable foundation on which to base a proprietary right. Whether it will be worth retention at any and every cost, is a question which will be best determined when we look at the facts of the case.

Sir John tells his hearers that they are asked to give up a legal, permanent, and continuous fund, for one that is precarious. What is that permanent and continuous fund in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Leicester, and hundreds of other towns? It is not “a fund” at all till it is levied and collected, and whether it shall be levied and collected depends solely upon the will of the parishioners. And as it does not exist till a majority have agreed that

it shall exist, so the Church has no title to it but such as is to be found in their "precarious" will. If this be, as Sir J. Coleridge tells us, "the same title by which the best holding of land can be maintained, only it has the advantage of being a great deal older," landed estates are holden by a much more insecure tenure than they are commonly reputed to be. The learned gentleman must put aside the vulgar fact before he can get his doctrine to be believed. Then, as to the incidence of the impost, either the newspaper reports must be miserably incorrect, or the hon. baronet is sadly inconsistent with himself. He tells us that it is a common-law obligation on the *parishioners* to repair and maintain the nave of the Church—he will not exchange this obligation for anything so precarious as the voluntary principle—and he asks, "Why, what could be, what can be—if people take it as a burden—a more just thing than this?" Now, "*parishioners*," we suppose, must be inclusive of occupiers. But Sir John presently says that they who pay the rates are "the owners of land, and not the occupiers." Is that a fact as to houses, or even as to land where it is let in moderate quantities? Do the people of Birmingham, Manchester, &c., &c., pay less for rent now than they did when there was a Church-rate? But Sir John is not satisfied with his own statement, and hence he goes on after a few intervening sentences to say, "I deny that either the landowner or the occupier pays the rate. It was a charge upon the estate which existed before he took the land." Mark, not a liability, but a charge! How can this be maintained in the teeth of innumerable facts? And if it can be maintained, what becomes of the common-law obligation on *parishioners*? To such shifts and self-contradictions are the ablest men driven when they espouse an untenable ecclesiastical theory!

Then, as to the moral of the whole question as treated by Sir J. Coleridge, he is equally unhappy. Even supposing that the title of the Church is as sound as he says it is, and the incidence of payment falls where he last says it does, would not 300,000*l.* a-year be a cheap price to pay for the neutralisation of so much that obstructs the Church's spiritual influence? No, says Sir John, "it is but a step to the separation of Church and State—and you may depend upon it that if you sever your material church, your spiritual church will go after it." This is no very high compliment to pay to the latter, at any rate—it is an insinuation that we, Dissenters though we be, have never deemed it either just or decent to throw out. Nor does Sir John himself believe in it. Having lifted it up as a turnip lantern to scare the timid, he becomes ashamed of it, and throws it away. "The Church of England," he says, "may be placed in difficulty—we cannot tell what may be in the dispensations of the Almighty. We may be driven from her hallowed walls. The Church of England may have to assemble her children in barns and sheds—upon the level hill-top or in the narrow sheltered valley. This may be the case. If it be so, I trust in God that, through his Spirit, the Church of England may be able to stand all that, and come purer out of the fire of affliction." A very noble, and a very pathetic and eloquent passage! But is it common to anticipate such truly melancholy results as likely to follow the abolition of Church-rates? It reminds us of the millionaire who was never asked to forego a hard claim, but he forthwith fell into despondency, and afflicted himself with the idea that he should die in a workhouse. Sir John's pathos is as misplaced in a speech for the maintenance of Church-rates, as were the faltering tones, and falling tears, of the minister who in reading the verse "The cloak which I left at Troas bring with thee," invariably lost his self-command when he came to the passage "*and especially the parchments*." The pathetic is a grand source of power—but it must be had recourse to only in the right place.

POLICY OF PARLIAMENTARY REFORMERS.

It is always a delicate matter to give judgment as to what is the best course to be pursued, at any given time, in reference to a political object at once so large, and so variously entertained, as Parliamentary Reform. Where effort is avowedly confined to the formation of public opinion, or the excitement of public interest, it is not only easy but wise to lay down distinctly the *minimum* that you will take, and to embrace within that *minimum* as much as it is reasonable to believe the public may be persuaded, after fair discussion, to assent to.

Parliamentary Reform, however, has been dragged by the exigencies of political partisanship in the House of Commons, out of that initiatory stage—and, as it would seem, somewhat prematurely. It was laid hold of by the

leaders of party before the country had fairly made up its mind, and, for some years past, it has constituted a most important item in the programmes of every new Administration. Governments have taken their stand upon the question—and the present Parliament was returned with an express view to its settlement. Out of this state of things two most stringent conditions have arisen, without a due regard to which no prudent judgment can be given as to the best course for Reformers to pursue—the first is, that the question must be settled *now*—and the second, that such a settlement of it must be accepted as will be conformable, on the whole, to the public opinion constitutionally expressed at the recent General Election. Reformers cannot fairly claim a further, much less an indefinite, postponement of the question, even if it were their wish to do so—for it is by them, or, at any rate, with their concurrence, that the question has been pushed on to its present position. Nor, unless they have good reason for believing that another General Election would return a House favourable to a much larger measure of Reform than the present House is supposed to be, can they reasonably refuse to accept the *maximum* which the present House can be prevailed upon to adopt. Our *principles* should remain the same through all changes—but our *policy* must necessarily change with our position.

When Mr. Bright was requested by the Parliamentary Reform Committee to prepare a Bill comprehending an extension of the suffrage to all rate-payers in boroughs, and to all 10*l.* occupiers in counties; such a redistribution of seats as would secure for the majority of electors in the kingdom a majority of members; and a provision for taking the votes by Ballot—we believed, as most of the members of that Committee believed, that a tolerably close approximation to such a measure would be heartily sanctioned by the constituencies. It is impossible to maintain that such has been the case. Owing to whatever causes, so large a measure of Parliamentary Reform did not appear to be welcomed even by popular constituencies—nor was very decisive evidence given, in any place, either by electors or non-electors, of deep and glowing interest in the subject at all. It is as useless as it would be puerile to blink the facts, unfeignedly as we deplore them. It is clear that the Parliamentary Reform Committee over-estimated the public demand, and, we confess, we fully shared with them their erroneous conclusions.

But now that the error of such conclusions has been practically made manifest, it is absurd to insist upon following up the former policy as if they were not erroneous. We must accept the facts as they stand, and shape our proceedings on the more correct appreciation of them which has been thrust upon us. This course we gather to have been the one recommended by Mr. Bright to the Conference of Parliamentary Reformers at the Guildhall Coffee House, on Wednesday last, and assented to by them. Her Majesty's Ministers are pledged to submit a measure at an early period of the coming session. They will encounter serious difficulties in passing *any* measure. They have but a bare majority. They do not hold even that majority together by the force of unqualified allegiance. We concur with Mr. Bright in thinking that, should the Ministerial plan come up to the sketch drawn by Lord John Russell on the eve of the General Election, it ought to be supported by the Radical members as the best that the opinion of the country will admit of being carried. Should it fall far below that, the Radical members will, of course, protest against it—though we fear they would do so without avail—for in that case, Government would very likely be sustained by the Conservative party, who would be but too delighted to pass the smallest possible measure.

The practical question, therefore, for Parliamentary Reformers to settle is, how, under existing circumstances, to get the largest possible amount of Reform out of the existing Parliament—by supporting the Government plan, if it may be supported without dishonour, or by opposing it because it may fall short of their desires. On the one hand, their support will serve to keep the Government up to the mark of their own proposals, whatever they may be, and to take their tone from the spirit which prevails on their own side of the House. On the other, their opposition will probably have the effect of throwing the measure into the hands of its foes, to be cut down to their low standard of party expediency. We cannot force another dissolution on this question—for it is certain that the timid Liberals and the Conservatives can and will, if necessary, act together to prevent that. And if this be true, we are reduced to the necessity of receiving *some* measure of Reform from the present House. Well, we concur with the Parliamentary Reform Committee in believing that we shall obtain more from the united efforts of the Liberal party than from a coalition of

Whigs and Conservatives. It is an unenviable position to be reduced to—but surely it is the part of wisdom to make the best, rather than the worst, of that position.

In agitation, it is always possible, and generally wise, to go ahead of public opinion—in practical legislation, it is seldom or never so. And it is absurd to taunt a popular leader with vacillation, or infirmity of purpose, because a lack of zeal or interest in the popular mind compels him to accept, as the determination of the country, less than he proposed the country should demand—especially when the question to be decided is not "this or nothing," but "this or something less." If he cannot postpone the decision altogether, which, in this instance, we fear he cannot, he is surely justified in accepting the best decision he can get—and this, we think, is more likely to be obtained from a union of Liberals as far as they can go, than from another disruption of the party, and an amalgamation of the least democratic section of them with the Conservatives.

HUNGARY.

AFTER ten years of Austrian oppression, Hungary is discontented, and almost insurgent. M. Kossuth's eloquent assertion that his beloved country would never submit to the loss of her independence, proves to have been a sober prediction, which the events of the last few months have fulfilled. At the very moment when the Court of Vienna is about making a last desperate effort to regain in Congress some of its forfeited influence in Italy, a great Hungarian question arises to paralyse its arm, distract its counsels, and expose its weakness to all Europe. It is impossible for Englishmen to regard this struggle without deep interest. Apart from the sympathy evoked by M. Kossuth's fervid appeals, his countrymen have much in common with ourselves—a constitution centuries old, municipal institutions that have kept alive the spirit of local self-government, and a Protestant faith combined with a tolerant spirit. Had Austria succeeded in stamping out the national life of Hungary, it would have involved a triumph of ultramontane as well as despotic principles that would have been disastrous to Europe. Italian patriotism gave the first blow to the hideous system set up in the Austrian Empire by the Concordat; the resurrection of Hungarian nationality promises to inflict the mortal wound.

Any other rulers but besotted Hapsburgs might view with well-grounded alarm the turn of events in Hungary and the neighbouring provinces. The discontent which had been smouldering for years has, for many weeks past, become bold and menacing in its manifestations. As soon as the war in Italy closed, appeared the celebrated Patent relating to the Protestants of Hungary; so speciously worded that Lord Brougham thought it a concession of religious freedom. But the edict, instead of being hailed as a boon by those affected by it, has been received with indignant protests. The Austrian gift turns out to be a device for destroying Protestant independence. It arms the Minister of Public Worship and Instruction, Count Thun, with power to destroy the old territorial divisions according to his pleasure, to exclude the publicity of the discussions in the meetings of the congregations and districts, and to nullify the elections, by insisting upon a ratification of every one of them by the Government. At first a few Lutheran and Calvinist congregations met to petition against the new decree. But the attempt of Count Thun to put down these demonstrations only aroused the spirit of the population. The districts having been forbidden to hold their meetings, the Protestants meet now in their Seniorates, or sub-divisions of the districts, one after the other, following in the wake of the four districts, which had expressed their views before the meetings were declared illegal. Then came the meeting of 5,000 Calvinists at Miskolcz, which adopted a sterner protest, embodying the bold declaration that "the Hungarian Protestants are resolved to imitate the example given by their ancestors, and to risk their lives in defence of their faith." Already some 2,700 Protestant clergymen have pledged themselves not to accept the Imperial patent of the 1st of September, and the threat of the Government to prosecute the 140 persons who signed a protest at Keszmark has only given greater vigour to the Protestant movement. But the most remarkable feature of this ecclesiastical struggle is the sympathy openly exhibited by the Catholics with their Protestant brethren. At Miskolcz, Roman Catholic priests publicly drank "health and prosperity to the Protestants fighting a noble battle;" which was returned by a toast from the Superintendent, for the prosperity of the Roman Catholic Cardinal Primate and the Archbishop of Erlau, Adalbert Bartakovins, "the noble champions of freedom." We would advise the Irish Catholics to take note of this fact.

From the commencement of these Protestant

protests may be dated a re-awakening of the nation at large. If ever there was a national movement in Hungary, this appears to be one. Old differences are forgotten. The Conservative aristocracy are at one with the middle class and the peasantry in demanding, and in working with steady enthusiasm for, those constitutional rights of which they were defrauded in 1848. Austrian bureaucracy is at a loss how to deal with the national feeling, which shows itself at one time in the drinking of a toast for "the re-establishment of the Constitution of Hungary," at a grand festival, when the Governor-General, Archduke Albrecht, was present; and at another, when an ovation was given to the students of Pesth University on their return from a bootless mission to Vienna to ask for the re-introduction of the Hungarian language in the lectures of the professors. A festival to the Cardinal Archbishop of Hungary—the commemoration of the birth of Kacivsz, a national poet—an ecclesiastical banquet at Keszmark—and the opening of a new museum at Klausenberg, in Transylvania, have been so many opportunities for all classes to combine in an anti-Austrian demonstration without infringing the law.

As the national movement gains strength, the Hungarians throw aside all reserve and fear. They do not, indeed, threaten rebellion, but talk only of passive resistance and refusal to pay taxes. The aristocracy, who have hitherto looked with favour on Austrian supremacy, or quietly submitted to it, are gaining heart and voice, and have as yet the chance of keeping the national enthusiasm within moderate bounds. No man, indeed, like Kossuth, has yet arisen to direct the storm, but some of the magnates have braved Austrian displeasure. Thus Count Charles Zay, formerly Inspector-General of the Hungarian Protestant Church, has publicly declared that the Emperor can only gain the sympathy of the Hungarians "by restoring the integrity of the kingdom, by giving it a self-governing administration, and by respecting the Magyar nationality." At the Klausenberg meeting were also present Count Mikó, distinguished both as a politician and author, and a deputation from the National Hungarian Academy of Pesth, headed by its president, Baron Eotvos. Other influential members of the aristocracy have embodied their views in a memorial, which demands a restoration of the constitution and municipal laws suited to the present time, the appointment of finance officials, the replacement of the religious, academical, and university funds under the superintendence of the Stadtholderate and Ecclesiastical Commission, and the restoration of the Theresian privileges for the Royal Pesth University. They also ask that all *employés* and judges shall have the right to employ the Hungarian language when transacting business, that the Hungarian language be used in tuition in all schools and seminaries, and, finally, the restoration of the Hungarian Body Guard. Four of the magnates—Counts Mailath, Dessewffy, and Szecheny, and Baron Josika—also propose that a Provincial Commission shall meet at Buda, and at once discuss various grave questions, including the future relations between the nation and its King, to be followed by the crowning of Francis Joseph as their lawful Sovereign. At present, the advocates of separation from Austria are silent.

The Austrian Government have met these overtures and suggestions with characteristic obstinacy and brutality. As we have mentioned protesting Protestants are to be prosecuted by wholesale. Baron Hubner, the ablest Minister of the Emperor, who was sent to inquire into Hungarian grievances, has been summarily dismissed for recommending that their constitutional rights shall be restored. A wealthy Protestant layman and high official, M. Ziedenyi, and an influential divine, the Right Rev. M. Toperczer, are to be tried for treason, while the United Greek Bishop of Munkacs has been secretly carried off by the Austrian police, and probably incarcerated in some Austrian dungeon. The reign of terror which has been re-established in Venetia is extending to Hungary. Such is the mode in which Austrian officials deal with what they call the "great Hungarian conspiracy."

The gravity of affairs in Hungary is enhanced by one or two special circumstances. It is stated, for instance, that "the Hungarian regiments in the Austrian service, even those which are out of the country, are as full of patriotism as their countrymen at home, and are, like them, seizing opportunities of manifesting it." In the demand for a restoration of local institutions, the Magyars do not stand alone. Transylvania, separated from Hungary in 1848, now heartily demands re-annexation. This is an event of great political importance. The Croats were, according to the centralising despotism of Baron Bach, despoiled of their self-government, right of election, and Parliamentary representation, notwithstanding their loyalty to the Austrian

dynasty, and their sacrifices in the war begun by Jellachich against the Hungarians. Repenting of the past, they also unite with the Hungarians in demanding decentralisation. Indeed, the Protestants, the Greeks, and the Roman Catholics, the Croats, Serbs, Germans, and Hungarians have never been so united as now. Each of them having some ground of complaint against the Vienna Government, their common hatred has become a new bond of union. Said not M. Kossuth truly that there would be a resurrection of national life in Hungary? Whatever may be the future results of this grave movement, it is at present calculated to help on, in the Congress about to assemble, the cause of Italian independence.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* thus refers to the alleged bellicose feeling of the French people towards us:—

All the intelligence, all the property of the nation, is convinced that no valid reason, no plausible pretext, could be found for plunging into a war with England. Those who believe that the Emperor alone prevents his people from rushing upon us fall into a trap for the simple-minded which has been artfully baited here. I care not for the ill-will of the Ultramontane clergy. M. Louis Veuillot's ravings have very little effect in the country. I don't deny that the army, which habitually makes no account of life, would march joyfully against England if desired. But what I deny is that either the army or any other constituted body in France has either the desire or the power in the slightest degree to force the hand of the executive, and urge on war with England against the real wish of the Emperor.

An Imperial decree has been issued, allocating the Budget of France for 1860 amongst the different Ministries. The total amount is a fraction under 73,000,000*l.* sterling. The sum of 13,574,000*l.* is set aside for the department of war, 4,900,000*l.* for the marine, and nearly 30,000,000*l.* for the finance department, including interest on the debt.

The trial concerning the publication of the apocryphal letter in the *Ami de la Religion* terminated on Wednesday last. Its responsible editor, the Abbé Sisson, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 francs; and the printer to one month's imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs.

The Council of State is preparing a project of law reducing the customs duties, more especially on articles of primary necessity.

In consequence of the success of a French review got up by refugees here, the Government thinks of starting an organ of Napoleonic ideas in London; a daily newspaper in the French language is spoken of.

The Paris correspondents of the morning papers notice a trial at Tours revealing a crime of singular atrocity. The prisoners are, Madame Lemoine, of Chinon, and her daughter Angelina, aged sixteen. The undisputed circumstances of the case are, that the daughter gave birth to an illegitimate infant, the child of the coachman of the family, which Madame Lemoine, to conceal the shame, burnt to ashes. The elder prisoner alleged that the infant was stillborn, but Angelina has contradicted this. One of the witnesses, a M. Lieubray, who had drawn the attention of the authorities to the suspicious circumstances of the case, has attempted suicide. Madame Lemoine, whose maiden name was Meujot, belongs to an old family in Touraine. Her father was a judge at Chinon; her grandfather sat in the Convention, and voted for the death of Louis XVI. Her ancestors, the De Champignys, have worn the judicial ermine in Touraine time out of mind. The trial terminated on Sunday. The jury acquitted Angelina Lemoine, but found her mother guilty with extenuating services. The sentence was twenty years' hard labour.

THE CONGRESS.

The plenipotentiaries appointed, according to the accounts so far published, are as follows:—

Austria.....	Count Rechberg.
England.....	Lord Cowley and Lord Wodehouse.
France.....	Count Walewski.
Prussia.....	Baron Schlegelitz and Count Pourtales.
Russia.....	Prince Gortschakoff and Count Kisseleff.
Sardinia.....	M. Desambrois.
Spain.....	M. Martinez de la Rosa and M. Mon.

The invitations were sent out simultaneously by the French and Austrian Governments.

The *Pays* announces that the Pope and the King of Naples have sent in their adhesion to the Congress, and adds:—"The Congress is now constituted in principle. The unanimous adhesion to it proves that Europe knows how to appreciate and acknowledge the energetic and loyal policy of the Emperor; and allows us to presage a satisfactory solution of the difficulties of the Italian question."

The names of the plenipotentiaries of Sweden and Portugal are as yet uncertain, but they will probably consist of their Ministers in the French capital.

The *Nord*, of Brussels, says:—"The exiled sovereigns and the present chiefs of the Governments of Central Italy will plead their cause before the great European Council by means of notes and memorials. The publication of a new memorandum by the Duchess of Parma is already spoken of."

The report is still prevalent in Paris that Count Cavour will represent Piedmont at the Congress.

According to the *Debats* the English and French

Governments are consulting together upon an arrangement of the Italian question which will not probably satisfy Austria, but which will encounter no serious objection at Berlin or St. Petersburg.

The *Dresden Journal* publishes what it declares to be an analysis of the circular despatch of Count de Rechberg relative to the Congress. M. de Rechberg considers that, if it appears indispensable to admit the plenipotentiaries of Rome, Sardinia, and the Two Sicilies, the respect due to the right of princes also commands that the representatives of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena should be called to it, "so soon as those countries shall have returned to a normal situation, guaranteeing their complete independence." The Austrian Minister afterwards proposes as the first object to be attained, "the re-establishment of the expelled princes as well as that of the authority of the Pope over the insurgent provinces;" afterwards a Confederation might be founded on the model of the Germanic one. The document concludes by expressing the opinion that an indefinite extension of the attributions of the Congress might lead to complications.

CENTRAL ITALY.

Mazzini has published at Lugano a pamphlet addressed to the youth of Italy, in which he, in sixty pages, explains what he considers the false direction the movement in Italy has taken, and in which he appeals to the Italian youth who have enlisted as volunteers to rally round Garibaldi and to fight the holy war. He reproaches them with confiding too much in "the man whose hands are still red with the blood of your best youth who have fallen ten years to replace that Vicar of the Genius of Evil (the Pope) whose name is a negation of country and freedom. You have kissed," he continues, "the hem of his usurped garments, saturated with the blood of brave men and the tears of mothers, and you adored him like idolaters disinherited of every ray of truth and justice." "His genius is the consciousness of evil, his word a lie, his strength treason and contempt of everything which men love and believe in. His soul is balancing like a pendulum in the hands of Satan, between cunning and voluptuousness. His works are those of the fox and hyena."

SARDINIA.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes a decree nominating M. Desambrois as Minister Plenipotentiary of Sardinia to the Emperor Napoleon.

The debt of Piedmont, which was about 4,000,000*l.* in 1848, has increased up to the present time to 31,000,000*l.*, and the stipulations of Villafranca have caused a further increase of about 12,000,000*l.* The total debt is now upwards of 48,000,000*l.*, but of this sum above 4,000,000*l.* has been contracted for the construction of State railways and other improvements.

Count Cavour again left Turin on the 4th for Leri.

The *Modena Gazette* styles the Government of Parma, Modena, and the Romagna, "the Government of the United Provinces on this side of the Apennines."

The *Diritto* of Turin strongly condemns the conduct of the Tuscans relative to the Regency. There has been "senseless selfishness" throughout, and it would be "flagrant cowardice" to forsake the Legations. Tuscany has only succeeded in working out her complete isolation, and is "moving straight to her perdition." It is said that the *Diritto* expresses very faithfully the feelings of Piedmont and of all Italy with respect to these Tuscan backslidings.

THE ROMAGNA.

General Fanti, Commander-in-Chief of the army of Central Italy, issued a notification at Bologna on the 3rd, intimating that, as the enemies of the present Government are actively engaged in attempting to induce the troops to desert or to mutiny, all those guilty of such offence shall be tried by court-martial according to the existing laws of Sardinia.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa publishes two documents found in the archives of Bologna, and referring to acts of the Government before the war in Italy. In the first Cardinal Bormetti gives orders that the political prisoners shall be removed to distant and unhealthy localities; and in the second, Cardinal Spinola directs that the bastinado shall be employed as a means of correction for children sent to prison on the charge of vagrancy.

A letter from Rome in the *Indipendence Belge* states it as a known fact that every robber and malefactor in the gaols of Ancona, Pagliano, and Civita Vecchia, found on inquiry to be a native of Romagna, has been let loose and conveyed to the frontier, as Antonelli, getting no revenue from that territory, says he has no money to feed them in Papal prisons. The result was the late robbery of banker Padovini in Bologna, by six scoundrels who are supposed to have got their cue, Padovini being the principal agitator in getting redress for his co-religionist Mortara.

Under the mild and paternal rule of the Pope in Bologna alone 186 persons were executed for political crimes in the period of eight years, from 1849 to 1857. What constitutes a political crime in the eyes of the Holy See may be gathered from an official document just published from its local archives. It consisted of a letter from his deputy at Forli to the Cardinal Commissioner Extraordinary of Bologna, detailing the circumstances of an arrest that had taken place, and asking how the prisoner was to be dealt with, whether as a common or as a political offender. The case was that of a young girl at Forli, Angela Cappioli, who bore a good character, was industrious and inoffensive, living

with her parents, people well known and respected; but who had been observed by the police spies wearing an apron in which the colours red, white, and green were mingled. For this offence she was arrested and imprisoned, the apron was carefully wrapped up, and sent to the Cardinal Legate under the Government seal. On being examined, the girl stated that she wore the apron without any evil intention, simply to gratify her own taste in colours, and that she had already had it in wear for a twelve-month. This defence, however, was not deemed sufficient. She was kept a prisoner, and a letter forwarded to the cardinal ruler of the district, asking how the offender should be dealt with. He replies, "The matter is to be treated as a political crime."

Speaking of the unification of Italy, a correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

To this great and patriotic idea Farini has wisely sacrificed the petty municipal interests of those states: to carry it out he is quite determined to make of Bologna and of the other cities he has been called to rule a heap of ruins, should European diplomacy decide that the temporal power of the Pope must be restored to the Legations. This assurance was given to me this morning by Farini himself, whom I happened to meet at a friend's house in this city. It has been a great pleasure to me to hear this from the mouth of the warm-hearted patriot, who, with flashing eyes, told me that the days of bloodless defence were gone by for Italy: "Before three months have expired," the friend of Count Cavour said, "three hundred guns will be placed on the ramparts of this ancient city. Should any despots, foreign or Italian, attack us, they will receive from those iron mouths the answer of a people decided to die for its independence and freedom." What Europe knows of this determined and able man should convince her that these words are far from being a mere boast. I, at any rate, am convinced that what Farini said he will accomplish. This noble determination is shared by all people here, from the highest to the lowest. Ladies of high rank have become the teachers of this new political creed, and they work for Italian regeneration with all their national ardour.

TUSCANY.

The *Tuscan Monitor*, with a view to explain certain statements which have gone the round of the journals, informs its readers that "General Manfredo Fanti is commandant of the contingents of the League, viz., of all the troops of the States of Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and Romagna." It also announces that all the officers and men of the Tuscan navy are to wear the Sardinian uniform. With regard to the coming Congress, it says:—

The Congress will find Italy expectant, but united and resolved to maintain her rights. We, Central Italians, are now better organised and better armed than we were at the end of the war. We must persevere in our programme, which calls for a strong Italian kingdom, and for a national union which shall comprise all the Italians from the Alps to the Rubicon (the River Luso, which flows by Rimini). This union is the only national one, the only really Italian one, because it effaces all the old divisions and unites the whole family of the Italian population under their king.

The Provisional Government has, by allowing a discount, collected in advance the land-tax for 1860, amounting to between six and seven millions of francs.

The provisional Government has also despatched orders to all diplomatic agents and public functionaries appointed by the Grand Duke, being at present abroad, to return to Tuscany within a fortnight, under penalty of losing their pecuniary allotments or pensions.

ROME.

It is reported from Rome that since Garibaldi's resignation the Papal Government has become much more insolent than it was for a time, and that it now openly sets at naught the advice of France, and treats M. de Gramont with many degrees less respect than formerly.

The *Paris Univers* undertakes to prove that the reforms which are called for in the Papal States by the Liberal party cannot by any possibility be granted by the Sovereign Pontiff.

A despatch from Rome of the 3rd says—"The session of the Council of State has been opened by the President Cardinal di Pietro. The Financial Consulta was received to-day by the Pope, and Cardinal Savelli (its president) frankly explained the wishes of the Assembly. His Holiness replied that he will consider what steps are necessary to give satisfaction."

VENETIA.

Information from Venetia, purporting to be "authentic," states that the hostility of the inhabitants of the province to the Austrians is greater than ever, and the poverty of the lower classes is such that the country has become extremely unsafe. "Night after night, and day after day, burglaries are committed in Venice. In fact, the national character has undergone a complete change." The great distress of the inhabitants of Venetia is attributed to the excessive taxation.

THE TWO SICILIES.

A letter from Naples says:—

Every church is at present resounding with declamations against Protestantism and Protestantism, and with denunciations, open or implied, of the Emperor of the French and of Victor Emmanuel. The principal hotbed of ecclesiastical fervour is of course the Church of the Jesuits, and it is fearful to contemplate the vast amount of influence which they have acquired since 1848, when I saw them driven out of Naples.

The shock of an earthquake was felt on the 17th ult., at Moliterno, in the Basilicata.

The Commander Maniscalco, Director-General of the Sicilian police, has been stabbed whilst walking with his wife and children in the Place of the Cathedral at Palermo. The wound inflicted was very serious, but probably not mortal. The assassin, who was well dressed, escaped. Fears were entertained that the attempted assassination would be followed by an insurrection, but tranquillity prevailed.

AUSTRIA.

The ultramontane journals of the Tyrol assert that any attempt of the Government of Austria to place all the Christian professions on an equality would cause general indignation among the Roman Catholic population of the Tyrol.

Accounts from Vienna state that the pretensions of the Hungarians are increasing. Some of the leading men say that the restoration of the constitution would not suffice unless its maintenance was guaranteed by the great Powers.

The Archduke Albrecht has requested leave to resign his post of Governor of Hungary, and advised the placing of the province under martial law, and its being garrisoned by a force of forty thousand men. These are extreme measures, only to be resorted to in the face of a threatened rising.

The *Austrian Gazette* of the 12th says:—"To-day on 'Change it was positively stated that with the new year the payment in silver of the coupons of the National Loan will be resumed."

RUSSIA.

The report that the Emperor of China had given the Russians notice to quit, as he had never authorised the cession of territory to them, and that the Russian Embassy at Peking was sealed up in its palace, has not been confirmed by any of the foreign journals yet received or by telegraphic despatches.

The question of the enfranchisement of the serfs is causing at this moment considerable agitation at St. Petersburg. The deputies of the nobles require to be allowed to decide themselves on an affair which interests them greatly. In consequence, they wish to form a deliberative committee, and they put forth this pretension in terms which cause the Government to fear that this is only a starting-point, and that, if the demand were accorded, they would make others.

Advices from St. Petersburg announce that the Emperor Alexander II. has named Prince Napoleon and the Prince de Carignan chiefs of two regiments in the Russian army; and has also conferred on Prince de Carignan the cross of St. Alexander Newsky, ornamented with brilliants.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Reports are current in Madrid that dysentery and even cholera had broken out amongst the Spanish troops. It is known that the army has already undergone great fatigues, which must have occasioned sickness, but the *Espana* hopes that the rumours are exaggerated. It is thought the Spanish generals will not assume the offensive till all their forces have been concentrated.

The Moors in the neighbourhood of Ceuta are represented to be well armed and well supplied with stores, and their commander is said to be a celebrated Marabout of great intelligence and energy. It is said that the Moors, when resistance is even absolutely hopeless, refuse to yield themselves prisoners.

The Spanish Government has given orders for a levy of 50,000 men in January next.

The following despatch has been published:—

Camp, Elottro, Dec. 9, Evening.

This morning the enemy impetuously attacked our redoubts, but were energetically repulsed by the garrison, and retired to the valley commanded by these redoubts.

The enemy then came up again, but were attacked and repulsed by 10,000 men of the second corps, serving as our vanguard.

The Moors lost 300 killed and 1,000 wounded; the approximate loss of the Spanish was 30 officers and 280 men wounded, and 40 killed.

The Madrid journals of the 6th publish the following proclamation, addressed by General O'Donnell to the Moors, from the camp at Elottro:—

Inhabitants of Morocco!—In penetrating your country we shall be neither your tyrants nor your enemies. Your Emperor, who has refused us justice, forces us to have recourse to arms to obtain it—it is he who has destroyed the generous friendship which Spain has always accorded you! Do not fear, however, that we shall make an abusive use of our triumph or of your submission—Spanish soldiers are always generous in victory, and your submission will give you a claim to our consideration and friendship. Continue with confidence your ordinary labours. I promise you the aid and protection of my soldiers. I promise that your religion and customs shall be respected by all! The Spanish soldier, faithful to his Queen and his country, is only to be feared in the moment of combat.

LEOPOLDO O'DONNELL, General-in-Chief.

The *Gibraltar Chronicle* says that the Emperor of Morocco is endeavouring to lessen the horrors of war by assimilating the practice of Morocco to that of civilised Europe. He has forbidden the slaughter of prisoners taken in battle.

TURKEY.

The Envoy of Prince Daniel of Montenegro has been assassinated.

A Ministerial crisis has been brought about by the dissensions between Fud Pasha and Riza Pasha. Fud had tendered his resignation, which was refused by the Sultan, but a permanent agreement between the two ministers appeared impossible. Fud Pasha was the only minister who continued to oppose the

Suez Canal. M. Thouvenel and Baron Prokesch, the Ambassadors of France and Austria, had made joint representations in favour of M. de Lesseps, and the adhesion of the other continental powers to his scheme was expected, as the language of their ambassadors was extremely favourable.

The Grand Vizier was endeavouring to work out reform, but the combination to reduce the paper currency was prevented by the insufficiency of the means at the disposal of the Treasury.

The retention of 20 to 30 per cent. of the salaries of the *employés* in the superior public establishments and the taxation of licenses had been ordered.

AMERICA.

Advices from Boston are to the 30th ult.

The most exciting topic in the United States was the approaching execution of Brown and his accomplices in the Harper's Ferry affair. Governor Wise, of Virginia, had ordered out a large military force to overawe any attempt at rescue that might be threatened. A proposition had also been started to establish martial law. Brown had expressed an entire resignation in his fate. Money was being liberally distributed in the northern and western states to support his family.

Washington Irving, the celebrated author, is dead.

An association was in course of formation throughout California for the purpose of debarring the Chinese from all employment except such as is of a menial character.

All feeling and excitement in regard to the controversy about the Island of San Juan had nearly died out; and it was thought General Scott would initiate an amicable adjustment between the two Governments. General Harney had quitted the territory.

Advices from Mexico are to the 19th ult. The Constitutionals had lost at Querelero twenty-one cannon, and a large number of prisoners, including Generals Alvarez and Alpico, and an American officer; the latter is reported to have been shot against the remonstrances of the British Minister. A battle had occurred at Indanangi, in which 400 men were killed and half the town was burnt. The Liberals were victorious. It was reported that a compromise had been proposed between Juarez, Robles, and Miramon:—Juarez to be the Provisional President at Mexico, the constitution of 1857 to be restored, and the law concerning church property to be annulled.

WESTERN AFRICA.

The Cameroons was in a very unsettled state, in consequence of an anticipated rise of the slave population. Great sacrifice of life feared. Dysentery very prevalent among the Kroomen. At Bonny the Regent Illollah Popple had murdered a woman accused of witchcraft, and a civil war was feared in consequence. A large number of soldiers and emigrants had arrived at Fernando Po from Spain. Another attempt had been made to fire Lagos. Business in palm oil brisk. Cajoe, King of Accra, had been taken prisoner and confined in the fort. Trade dull at Cape Coast. Her Majesty's steamer *Spitfire* had captured a slaver at Jacknel, with 469 slaves on board. Captain Walker, of the American schooner *William*, bound from Savannah to Smyrna, had been picked up at sea in an open boat with four men. He states that he was deserted at sea by his mate, who made off with the schooner, and 27,000 dollars in cash, which was on board.

INDIA.

In Central India a campaign is about to open from Neemuch against a body of rebels, said to be 5,000 strong, encamped in a mud fortress, upon the banks of the Chumbul. In Bundelkund, in the fastnesses of whose hills and jungle Feroze Shah and a body of rebels are still hiding, the campaign has been already opened.

The agitation against the Licensing Bill still continued.

From Nepal it is rumoured that the Nana is dead, but considerable suspicion, of course, hangs over a story which it is so much the interest of the miscreant and his friend, our ally, Jung Bahadoor, to get believed.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND THE TALOOKDARS OF OUDE.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes that on the 22nd of October the Governor-General made his triumphal entry into Lucknow, and received and decorated all the Princes and higher nobles of Oude. Two days after a grand Durbar was held, attended by the majority of the Talookdars of Oude. After the usual formal greetings, the Governor-General rose and addressed the assembled landholders thus:—

Talookdars of Oude,—I am glad to find myself in your country and among you, and to have this opportunity of speaking to you, in the name of the Queen, your Sovereign. A year has not passed away since this province was the seat of anarchy and war. The conduct of its people had been such that the Government was compelled to lay a heavy hand upon it. But peace and order are now restored to every corner of Oude, and I am come to speak to you not of the past, but of the future. You have, all of you who are here present, received yesterday, the grants of these estates which the Government has restored to you. You will have seen by the terms of those grants that the ancient Talookdars system of Oude is revived and perpetuated. Be assured that so long as each one of you is a loyal and faithful subject, and a just master, his rights and dignity as a Talookdar will be upheld by me and by every representative of our Queen, and that no man shall disturb them. You will also have seen by those grants that the same rights are secured, on the same conditions, to your heirs for ever. Let this security be an encouragement to you to spend

your care, and time, and money upon the improvement of your possessions.

The Talookdars were recommended to take care of their dependents; and the Governor-General continued:—

"I trust that there are none among you who are so infatuated as to believe that the Government has had designs against your religion. Even if there be any such, I will not condescend to repeat the assurances which they have already received on this head. I leave it to time, and experience, and their own senses to dispel their perverse suspicions. But for their own sakes, I warn them not to be led into acts of opposition or distrust towards the Government, by the false tales of designing men.

"The Talookdars," says a local reporter, "looked satisfied, and well they might. If one could imagine the Duke of Sutherland, say, suddenly assuming his tenantry that their farms were their own for ever in fee simple, one would expect some slight marks of complacency to be manifested. That and nothing less is the effect of the viceregal speech. The Oude proclamation, the despatches to Lord Stanley, our entire policy since the annexation, are flung to the winds together. The aristocracy are restored to their estates *en masse*, and granted a perpetual settlement; in other words, the rate of taxation is fixed for ever, and all the increase of rental sure to follow our rule will go, as in Bengal, to enrich them, instead of the State."

AUSTRALIA.

The dates from Melbourne are to Oct. 17. The following is the summary of news given in the *Melbourne Age* of that date:—

The elections were brought to a close on the 22nd of September. Those members of the Ministry who were rejected at their previous candidature have found seats for county constituencies—all except the Attorney-General, Mr. Chapman.

The new Parliament was opened by commission on the 13th of October, when the oath of allegiance was duly administered, only nine members being absent. On the following day the speaker was presented to his Excellency, and to-morrow the Assembly will meet for despatch of business, when a no-confidence motion will be brought forward by Mr. W. Nicholson, on which it is expected that the Ministry will suffer a defeat. The Opposition have two to one of a majority.

Three British subjects have been shot in New Caledonia, by order of the French Governor, De Salas. The Governor-General has been obtaining full particulars for the use of the English Government.

The Sydney Legislature have agreed to resolutions recommending the annexation of the Fiji Islands to the British empire.

The submarine telegraph between Victoria and Tasmania has been successfully submerged, and Hobart Town is now in direct telegraphic communication with the other colonies.

A bill for the abolition of State-aid to religion has passed the Tasmanian Parliament, but an influential public meeting has been held to petition her Majesty to withhold her assent. The bill is supported by the Roman Catholics.

Rifle companies are everywhere in the course of formation, and a large sum of money is about being expended in national defences.

Dr. Lang, the member for East Sydney, has brought before the notice of the New South Wales Parliament a set of resolutions advocating the separation of the colony from England. They met with the most decided opposition from all sides, and were consequently withdrawn.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The French Government is about to expend upwards of 500,000*l.* in fortifying the ports of Algeria. Lord Bringham has left for Cannes, where he will stay during the winter.

Cardinal Wiseman has left Paris for Rome. It is stated in the *Freeman's Journal* as a general impression that his Eminence is not likely to return to England as a permanent place of residence.

The *Schleswiche Zeitung* states that five of the Prussian Ministers of State have declared in favour of admitting Jews to all public functions, while the other five Ministers are opposed to such a change.

Advices from Cayenne down to the early part of November announce that the Imperial decree granting an amnesty to all persons transported for political offences had been published by the Governor. Fifty-nine individuals had been released in consequence, and were about to return to France.

The medical practitioners announce, that a rather strongly developed small-pox is raging epidemically at Paris. It does not attack children alone, but older people, who have too long omitted to have themselves re-vaccinated. The Countess B., who bears an historical name, has just been attacked with this disease.

At a meeting held in Bremen on the 2nd of December, it was resolved that "the inviolability of person and property in time of war on the high seas, extended also to the subjects and citizens of belligerent States, except as far as the operations of war necessarily restrict the same, is imperatively demanded by the sentiments of justice universally entertained at the present day." The High Senate of the Hanse Towns are requested to give a strenuous support to this proposition.

EFFECTS OF DRAINAGE.—The health of Salisbury has been materially improved by the systematic drainage of that city, as is proved by the following statements of deaths in each year:—

1848	...	215	1854	...	253
1849	...	455	1855	...	239
1850	...	171	1856	Subsequent to	202
1851	...	228	1857	the adoption	210
1852	...	239	1858	of Drainage.	186
1853	...	193			

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS MOVEMENT.

According to the last official announcement, which is up to the 19th of last month, the number of rifle volunteers enrolled in England and Scotland was 40,000. It must be borne in mind, however, that this does not include many corps which have been formed but not yet enrolled. If these were included, the probability is that the movement now numbers 100,000.

Corps continue to be formed in various parts of the country. An Irish Rifle Volunteer Brigade is to be formed in London. One of the earliest recruits was Lord Palmerston. Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, Burton, and Co. have agreed to pay the expenses of a rifle corps formed in their establishment, the number to be at first limited to 100. A corps has been formed at the Working Men's College, Mr. Thomas Hughes ("Tom Brown") is to be their leader. An Artisan Rifle Corps has been formed for Derby. At Glasgow there is to be a Temperance Corps.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has intimated his intention of becoming an honorary member of the Surrey Rifle Volunteers.

Mr. Thomas Bazley, member for Manchester, in reply to an invitation to join the volunteer movement, suggests, in preference, that Manchester should subscribe a fund and give the Government a battery of ten guns. These, with 100 men, he says, would be more effective than 10,000 volunteers. He offers 100*l.*

At a public meeting in Rochdale on Friday, the Mayor in the chair, the motion for the establishment of a volunteer rifle corps was met by an amendment, moved by Mr. John Ashworth, on the ground that the movement is the result of a groundless panic, which has taken the foolish and dangerous form of a mania, and that it would be best therefore to defer the formation of the corps for the present. The amendment was carried.

The *Waterford Mail* states that a memorial is now lying for signature at the County and City Club-house, and that when a sufficient number of names have been affixed it will be forwarded to Lord Carlisle, praying for his Excellency's sanction in order to form a volunteer corps in the city of Waterford. The Viceroy is quite helpless in the matter. Until the law is changed nothing can be done. A Dublin Protestant and Conservative journal—the *Mail*—asks, "Why is not Ireland called to arms?"

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Court is still at Osborne. Amongst the visitors have been Admiral W. Bowles, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth [the Port-Admiral, whose harsh temper has been the means of incarcerating some 120 men of the Princess Royal in gaol], and Major-General the Hon. Sir J. Scarlett, commanding the South West District. The Prince and Princess Leiningen have taken their departure. Her Majesty's Christmas festivities (says the *Court Journal*) will not really commence till the beginning of the New Year, Christmas-day itself being kept at Windsor Castle only as a *fête de famille*. According to present arrangements, everything is to be held in readiness, at Windsor Castle, for the return of the Queen on the 21st instant, though her Majesty will not, probably, arrive till the day after.

On Thursday afternoon the Prince of Wales planted two of the plane-trees forming the avenue in St. Giles's. The ground having been prepared, and the plane-tree deposited in its proper place, his Royal Highness threw in the earth with a spade, which he handled in a truly workmanlike manner.

Prince Alfred has been at Athens, and splendidly fêted by the King, and by the English Minister, Sir Thomas Wise. On the 17th the Prince returned to his frigate. The Greek Government having placed a small steamer at the Prince's disposal, he visited in it Eleusis and the neighbourhood, and on the 18th the *Euryalus* sailed for Corfu.

The Queen has appointed Rutherford Alcock, Esq., now her Majesty's Consul General in Japan, to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General in Japan.

Her Majesty has just given 25*l.* to the Aberdeen Female School of Industry.

Viscount Palmerston left London on Saturday for Brighton, and returned to town on Monday.

The Queen has granted a pension of 150*l.* a-year out of the Civil List pensions to the daughters of Frederick Cort, whose inventions in the manufacture of iron have contributed so much to the prosperity of the trade, whilst his family have been left in deep distress. The Queen has also been pleased to grant a pension on the Civil List of 125*l.* a-year to the sisters of the late Doctor Dionysius Lardner, whose contributions to science are so well known.

The death of Earl de Grey would under ordinary circumstances (says the *Observer*) have placed a Blue Riband at the disposal of her Majesty; but, in consequence of the gracious gift of an extra Garter by the Queen to Lord Derby, he will now occupy the vacant stall in St. George's Chapel at Windsor, and the ordinary knights—subjects of the crown—will stand at the usual number, and the present vacancy will not be filled up.

Intelligence from Paris states that Mr. Cobden continues indisposed, but not dangerously so. His physicians, however, still require him to remain in an even temperature and avoid all exposure.—*Times*. We understand that Mr. Cobden's health is improving, and that he has been advised by his physician to spend a short time at Cannes. It seems doubtful, however, whether the hon. gentleman will be able to do so.—*Star*.

Sir Henry Singer Keating, the Solicitor-General, has been appointed to the puisne judgeship of the Common Pleas, vacant by the death of Mr. Justice Crowder.

Mr. William Atherton, Q.C., M.P., has received the appointment of Solicitor-General, rendered vacant by the appointment of Sir Henry Keating to the judicial bench. The learned gentleman is the son of the late Rev. William Atherton, a distinguished Wesleyan minister, and some time President of the Conference, his mother being a daughter of the late Rev. Walter Monson, a clergyman of the Established Church of Scotland. He has represented the city of Durham since 1852, and is a Liberal.

Law and Police.

LONG CREDIT, SUFFERING, AND CRIME.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Tuesday, before the Assistant Judge, Sarah Dyer, 40, was indicted for stealing fifteen yards of riband, value 7*s.* 6*d.*; six yards of riband, value 3*s.* 9*d.*; and twenty-four yards of silk braid, value 8*s.*; and a reel, the property of Messrs. Shoolbred and Co., of Tottenham-court-road. She pleaded guilty, and seemed overwhelmed with grief. It was stated in evidence, on the part of the prosecution, that the poor woman had long been a customer, and that the firm were quite astonished when they found she had taken some goods. Though they thought it right to prosecute, yet they strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy. It was also shown that she was in very bad health, and had already been in prison three weeks.—Mr. Knight, of No. 1, Pindar-place, Gray's-inn-road, said he had lived there thirty-three years, and the prisoner had lodged at his house about eleven years. She was a widow, hard-working and well-conducted, and had a son, whom she had put to a business, and worked until two, three, and four o'clock of a morning at dressmaking to earn her living and support her son. He could say that she was driven to do this in consequence of ladies for whom she worked not paying her for her work. They had her labour, and, poor as she was, they would not pay her except upon long credit, which she could not afford to give; but money she could not get, and, not having the means to purchase materials to finish work she had in hand, she had unfortunately resorted to stealing them. There were several ladies who owed her money—10*l.*, 11*l.*, or 12*l.*—but she could not get a penny from them. One in particular, in Montague-place, Russell-square, owed her about that sum for her work, and though the prisoner had been ill for five weeks at one time, and sent to the lady time after time and day after day, she could get nothing, and her urgent applications were unheeded. Another lady, living in Highbury-terrace, Islington, had owed her a similar sum since last December; and though she had begged and prayed for some part payment, the lady had not paid her anything, and if she resorted to compulsory steps her connexion would be destroyed. It was entirely through being thus kept out of money. A more honest, striving woman he had never known. Had it not been for him he believed she would have starved; and she was in arrears of rent at the time, which very much preyed upon her mind, and she wanted to finish the work she had in hand to pay it, as these ladies would not pay her. The Assistant Judge discharged the prisoner, who fell on her knees and thanked him. Mr. Sleight said he would take steps to bring this case under the notice of the Royal Benevolent Society, with which he was connected, and had no doubt something would be done for the woman. The gentlemen of the bar and several jurors made up a sum of over 2*l.* for the prisoner, and she was set at liberty.

At the sitting of the court on Thursday, Mr. Sleight stated that he had brought the case before the council of the Royal Benevolent Society, of which Lord Raynham was president. It had been taken up very warmly, and steps were taken to enable her to get over her present difficulties, and to place her in a position to pursue her business under very different circumstances. Mr. F. H. Lewis suggested that those who owed the poor woman money should be sued for its recovery; she was entitled to it. The Assistant-Judge said it was very satisfactory to hear the statement of the learned counsel. He had noticed and concurred in the suggestion of some of the public journals, that instead of money being given, directly or indirectly, to a person under such circumstances, employment should be given, as the other course might seem an inducement for the commission of crime.

Mr. Sleight writes to the *Times*:—"It may be gratifying to those who have interested themselves in this sad case to learn that, with two exceptions, her debtors have paid her the sums so long overdue, and sought to make her some recompense for their 'forgetfulness' by giving her additional employment. Mr. Maitland, the secretary to the Royal Benevolent Society, has just called upon me, and to the above information adds that of a painful nature: the poor creature is confined to her bed in a state of nervous fever, and is under constant medical care."

THE PATAGONIAN MISSION.—Captain Snow, an arctic navigator, and devoted missionary, brought an action in the Court of Queen's Bench for wrongful dismissal. The defendants were the Reverend G. Despard and other members of the Patagonian Missionary Society. Snow was engaged to command the *Allen Gardiner*, a yacht in an expedition to Tierra del Fuego. Snow went out, and made the

Falkland Islands his head-quarters. He found, however, that he could not remove native converts from the main to the islands, or from one island to another, because it was against the colonial law, and that if any convert died, he would be liable to a charge of manslaughter. Snow wanted to be at the head of the mission; but the society sent out Mr. Despard. Quarrels arose between them. Snow refused to recognise the authority of Despard, and Despard required him to run counter to the colonial law. Then the time of the crew expired, and Snow alleged this also as a reason for non-compliance. Snow managed to engage another crew, but was still disobedient. He said, and with some truth it would appear, that the Allen Gardiner was not large enough to carry nineteen extra persons and twenty head of wild cattle from one island to another. The ordinances, however, said to prohibit the removal of persons from one island to another are, it seems, not in existence. Despard, finding himself thwarted, dismissed Snow. The jury found for the defendants on the ground that Despard had full authority over Snow, and that Snow refused to obey him.

Literature.

A View of the Evidences of Christianity. In Three Parts. By WILLIAM PALEY, M.A., Archdeacon of Carlisle: *With Annotations:* by RICHARD WHATELEY, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. London: J. W. Parker and Son. NEITHER the Christian Evidences nor the celebrated work of Paley, will be the subject of this notice: we have only to do with the Annotations on Paley by the venerable Archbishop of Dublin. This is the third work of a great author, that Dr. Whateley has given to the world with his own Annotations. His acute and sagacious mind found in the *Essays* of Lord Bacon, material particularly suited to the display of its powers. In the region of scientific morals he showed less command, and was wanting somewhat both in certainty and in fineness of perception: though much was added to his edition of Paley's *Moral Philosophy*, that was important to the useful perusal of his author by students, even if nothing particularly valuable was contributed to the subject itself. The selection of the same author's *Evidences* might almost have been predicted, if the Archbishop should remain in the annotating mood. He has made the subject peculiarly his own; and has a mind marked by strong general resemblance to Paley's; and, for both these reasons, an annotated edition of Paley's chief work might be expected to be one of his happiest and most effective performances.

It will not be disputed by any fair-spirited reader, that Dr. Whateley has here written "Annotations" worthy of himself, and of Paley;—that he moves through the subject with an ease, and confidence, and strength, betokening familiarity and conscious mastery;—or, that he has admirably put the finishing stroke to those special parts of the defences of revealed religion, to which, years ago, he devoted his calm and wise mind, in the *Introductory Lessons on Christian Evidences*. But we cannot think that this work is exactly and fully what an annotated Paley should be. Notwithstanding that something is done for the direction of Paley's argument against forms of infidelity that have arisen since his time; and notwithstanding the suitability and great worth of the observations (—amounting sometimes to a tolerably full treatment of some special point,) with which Paley is supplemented; there might have been a better selection of topics for remark, and a much more useful kind of annotation, with reference particularly to the assaults of recent unbelief, and to the changed aspects of many points of the controversy. We have come regretfully to the conclusion, after reading every line the Archbishop has added to the Archdeacon, that, however good and delightful the book may be, far less is done than the work of Paley is susceptible of, or the subject demands. What is here, we highly value: we only regret that the annotation is not more thorough and complete. Dr. Whateley, in each of the annotated volumes we have referred to, has permitted himself a considerable repetition of himself; both in passages from his former works, and in the reproduction of the substance of what he has written elsewhere. In the present work this repetition was absolutely unavoidable: but it goes so far as to leave an impression that there is scarcely anything original or new;—which is not the case. Perhaps it is only those who have an intimate knowledge of the Archbishop's writings, and have had their whole habit of thought influenced by them, or have made much of their contents a part of their settled opinion, who will feel this repetition; and his clear thoughts and solid reasonings will bear reproduction and redistribution for new readers. It is those who owe most to Dr. Whateley who are in the most unfavourable position for judging him as an annotator of the works of others.

Dr. Whateley's Introduction contains some

very just and forcible remarks, in reply to those persons, of different parties, who altogether deprecate the study of the Christian Evidences: and if any of our readers have been inclined to sympathise over-much with that disparagement of the external evidence which came as a necessary reaction against the neglect of the internal evidence at one time, but has been carried to an absurd extent in our own time, we commend them to these sensible and decisive pages;—that they may hereafter feel no shame that their religion offers evidence of its claims (which some have foolishly thought derogates from its dignity), and no fear that an honest investigation can terminate in that infidelity, which High-Churchism once declared, by the mouth of the *British Critic*, to be the most probable end of any inquiry into the Evidences.

Some of the most important "Annotations" are affixed to Paley's "Preliminary Considerations." In one of these, Dr. Whateley states lucidly and powerfully the argument from "the existing civilisation of mankind;" as "a movement attesting the fact that some instruction from above must, at some time or other, have been supplied to mankind;"—reasoning from the well-sustained fact, "that men in the condition of savages, never have made the first step towards civilisation without some assistance from without," to the conclusion that "a direct communication to man from some super-human being did formerly take place." Another note charges a blunder on Hume; who, in his *Essay on Miracles*, treating of evidence, lays it down as a principle, that any witnesses, or other evidences, on one side of a question, are counterbalanced and neutralised by an equal number on the opposite side, supposing their character or weight to be equal; and that the numerical excess on the one side is the measure of the probability. Dr. Whateley calls this a school-boy blunder; and says, "A mere tyro in arithmetic could have taught him that the measure of the probability is the proportion—the ratio of the two numbers to each other." Whereon, one of Dr. Whateley's critics has come forward with a pompous array of the elements of the "doctrine of probabilities," and with great names that are against the Archbishop: maintaining that it is true, that "if in some case there were two witnesses on one side, and four on the opposite, and in another case, ninety-eight on one side, and a hundred on the other, these two cases would be alike, since in each there is an excess of two on one side!" Now, the critic and the doctrine of probabilities notwithstanding, we venture to hold with Dr. Whateley and with common-sense, that two to one is not the same odds as fifty to forty-nine!—Another annotation on so-called *physical impossibilities*, contains a passage we shall extract,—reminding our readers that the hint for the interpretation of Genesis, as to the Tree of Life, has also the sanction of an authority very different, in character of mind and tendency as a theologian, from Dr. Whateley; we mean, the late Dr. Pye Smith:—

"By the way, when it is said, (as it has been,) that for Man to be exempt from death, appears, on reflection, a physical impossibility, there seems no good ground for speaking of this as a thing apparent 'on reflection'; that expression usually relating to what is learnt, not from direct observation and experience, or from direct testimony, but from reasoning on collateral circumstances. Now it is not from any *a priori* reasoning, but from observation and testimony that we infer Man's mortality. If we could imagine an intelligent Being, of a different nature from ours, to come from some other Planet, and visit our Globe, and not only to see human Beings, but to acquire some knowledge of the physiology of the human frame, he would see no reason for at once inferring the necessary mortality of Man. He would see provision made for a continual decay indeed, but also, for a continual renovation. Every part of the body, including the most solid bones, is undergoing a constant process both of absorption, and also, of repair; the material for which is supplied by our food. There is no *a priori* reason why these two processes should not exactly balance each other for ever. That the decay does always at length outstrip the renovating process, so as ultimately to produce dissolution, is what he might learn from observation; not, however without much aid from testimony. For no one person's observation would be sufficient alone, to afford reasonable proof of Man's mortality as a universal law of Nature. That it is a law of Nature, we learn, not from 'reflection,' but from our own and others' experience.

"It is worth remarking, however, that there is no ground for the supposition entertained by some, that Scripture represents Man to have been originally of an immortal nature. Some, proceeding on that supposition, and assuming that this could not have been literally true, have thence inferred that this portion of Scripture, and an indefinite number of other portions likewise, must be mythical legends, meaning anything at all, or nothing at all.

"But the contrary of the notion I am alluding to, is plainly implied by what is said of the 'Tree of Life,' as that on which depended Man's preservation from death. And there is nothing antecedently impossible, or improbable, in the supposition that this fruit was endowed with the virtue of fortifying the constitution,—by being applied from time to time,—against the decays of age; in the same manner as ordinary food from day to day supports us against death and from famine; or as, in some persons, the habitual use of certain medicines is found to keep off some particular disease. It is not at all incredible, that the Creator may have bestowed on

some fruit such a virtue; which is not, in itself, at all more wonderful than that opium, for instance, should produce sleep, or strong liquors a temporary madness.

"Supposing, then, this to have been the true state of the case, our first Parents, though they had eaten of the Tree of Life, would, of course, when afterwards debarred from the use of it, not live for ever. But it is worth remarking, that if we were to hazard a conjecture on the subject, we should expect to find that persons whose constitution had for a time been thus fortified, though they would at length die, yet would live much longer than Man's natural term of years; and that they would even be likely to transmit such a constitution to their descendants as should confer on these also a great degree of longevity; which would only wear out gradually, in many successive generations.

"We know, indeed, that no such medicine does now exist; but we know this, only from experience. And to maintain that, therefore, none such ever did, or could exist, is a mere assumption, and a very rash and groundless one."

One of the same batch of annotations is on the right, contended for by Hume, to disbelieve any testimony that is excessively improbable or contrary to experience: and an old answer is given effectively to a new form of the argument, in the following passage:—

"It has been said, however, since the time of Paley, that Hume's argument would have been valid, if, instead of the word 'Experience' he had used 'Analogy,' and that he would have been justified in maintaining that though some things may be made credible which are at variance with our Experience, no testimony can establish anything that is at variance with Analogy.

"Let us try. We will take the very instance which Hume himself alludes to; the account given of the, to one who had always lived in a hot climate. Suppose some travellers describing this to an inhabitant of the interior of Africa, and urging, when he manifested incredulity, that though he had no experience of water becoming solid, there was something analogous in wax and tallow, which are solid when cold, and liquid when warm. He might answer, 'This I admit, and yet I have detected your falsehood; and I will show you how: it is a well-known Law of Nature that heat expands bodies, and cold contracts them: in particular I have observed this in the very case of water, which occupies more space when warm, and is more and more condensed as it cools. If therefore it could, by a great degree of cold, be brought to the state of a solid, your ice, as you call it, would be greatly condensed, and would sink in water. Yet you tell me that on the contrary it floats; which is clearly quite at variance with analogy.' 'Hast thou appealed unto Analogy? Unto Analogy shalt thou go!'"

"But again, you tell me of a vast body of water which you call Sea, and which you say covers three-fourths of the world. And you urge that though I have never seen it, I have seen lakes in my own country, which are something analogous; and that no one can pronounce how large a lake may be. Very well; but then you tell me that this vast lake is brine, although it is supplied from rivers, and rain, which are both fresh water. This is at variance not only with my own direct experience, but with the analogy of all that I have experienced. And moreover, you tell me that this salt water contains abundance of fish. Now I have even tried an experiment which refutes you. I have put fish of various kinds into vessels of salt water; and it kills them, yet you tell me of fish living and abounding in your briny lake!"

"And again, you tell me that some of these fish fly in the air. Perhaps you mean this statement for a kind of parable, or poetical figure, designed to convey some moral lesson. But literally, it is a manifest physical impossibility. According to all experience and all analogy, birds are formed for flying in air, and fish for swimming in water. You tell me however of a bird which you call Apteryx, in a country called New Zealand, which has no wings at all! I may perhaps believe that, when I believe in your flying fish!"

"You also tell me that you have found in caverns and in rocks, the remains of the animals that formerly inhabited the earth; which, it seems, were all of them quite different from those that inhabit it now. Fossil remains, as you call them, of man, or of any of the animals, or the plants, now existing, are never found. Now if all those ancient species of plants and animals became extinct, and new ones, such as we now see around us, were created, this is quite at variance with Analogy. For we see no such new species coming into existence now.

"But then you tell me that no plants or animals ever were created at all; but that the lowest of these gradually rose, in many generations, into higher and higher. Worms and snails ripened in the course of many ages, into fish, then reptiles, then quadrupeds, apes, and lastly, men. Now this is against all analogy. Our people, and our forefathers, have always kept cattle and poultry, and cultivated corn; and they never find that corn becomes palm-trees, or that sheep produce cows or dogs, or that the apes in our forests ripen into men. Neither the creation of new species, nor the change of one species into another, is analogous to anything we have observed. And you yourselves have told us that you have found in the ancient temples of a country called Egypt, pictures supposed to be above three thousand years old, of men, and various animals, such as are now found on the earth.

"All that you have been telling us therefore is at variance with the Analogy to which you yourselves have referred us."

Further on, we find Dr. Whateley repeat his argument for a divine agency in the production of the New Testament, from its omissions of many things which, humanly speaking, we should have expected to find there;—but we are not ourselves sure that it is worth much; and are certain that it leaks in places. It is good only against some such position as that taken "by some so-called theologians," who put forth "the wild theory that the New Testament was a compilation drawn up in the third or fourth century from floating traditions?"—but, though good against that particular theory, a more complete and destructive refutation of the theory is

to be drawn from critical investigation of the history and date of the several books of the New Testament: and the argument never can be satisfactorily pressed into the service of the Inspiration of the Scriptures, because men can never be brought to agree in so general conclusion as "that the Christian documents are such as they certainly would not have been if composed by unaided man."

In an annotation on the chapter on the *Morality of the Gospel*, Dr. Whateley points out Paley's contradictions in *Morals*: noticing that he is several times at variance with his own *Moral Philosophy*; and, by the fundamental error of the views propounded there, "weakens very much the force of his own arguments from the moral character of Jesus, and of his Gospel." Ah, verily!—what would be the outcome of a careful estimate of the life of our Lord, under the application of Paley's moral test—"what one may gain or lose in the next world?"

A few words are given by Dr. Whateley to the miserably false assumption of Strauss, that the Disciples of our Lord modified their notions of a Messiah so as to suit His history,—and accommodated their views to known facts.

"The Jews, it is said, had certain expectations of what their Messiah was to be; and the character of Jesus strongly impressed many of them to the belief that He was the Messiah; and hence they were led afterwards to fancy that He must have done what the Messiah ought to have done."

"Indeed! we answer. But then, unfortunately for this theory, it is notorious that the Jews expected a very different kind of Messiah from what Jesus is described to have been. They expected a conquering Prince, not a Crucified Teacher."

"No matter for that," it is rejoined: "for this only shows that the disciples of Jesus modified their previous notions of the Messiah so as to suit such facts of his history as could not be denied." But when the theory takes this shape, it plainly leaves itself without a foundation. If Jesus neither wrought miracles to prove his divine mission, nor in any way fulfilled the expectations of the Messiah, what was there to impress men's minds so strongly with the conviction that He was the Messiah? Take away his miracles, and you leave Him nothing but the character of an humble teacher, followed by a few poor peasants, addressing calm lessons of morality to a people allowed up in factious strife and ceremonial superstition—a people divided between the hot bigotry of the Pharisees, and the cold incredulity of the Sadducees—but selfish and worldly to the heart's core, in both extremes, and agitated by that most absorbing of all excitements—a fierce political agitation. Read Josephus's account of that age and generation, and then say whether such a cause was likely to produce such an effect.

"But again, when Jesus was first believed to be the Messiah, it must have been upon the persuasion that He would fulfil the popular expectations of the Messiah. How then came the belief in his Messiahship to remain after He had failed to fulfil them; and to remain so strongly imprinted, as to change the very foundation on which it was built? 'The necessity of the case,' it is replied, 'required that his disciples should accommodate their views to known facts. When it was certain that He was put to death, they could only mend the matter by fancying that He had risen again.'

"Now the necessity of all this for Dr. Strauss's theory is plain enough: but it is not easy to see its necessity for anything else. For the Apostles were not modern philosophers, prepared to sacrifice everything to a theory, but plain unsophisticated men. Their hopes had been confessedly disappointed, and their faith had failed. Hope, Faith, and Courage, had been buried in their Master's tomb. These might rise again with Him, but they could not raise Him, when they were not themselves revived. And the question is, What revived them? It is idle to say, 'an altered view of the prophecies,' because that is only suggesting again the same question in another form—What altered their view of the prophecies? These prophecies, according to the Infidels, can only be made to speak of the Messiah's sufferings by one who already believes in a suffering Messiah. If they really do predict Christ's sufferings, and the glory that should follow, let this be distinctly allowed, and we shall know how to use the admission. But if they do not, the question still recurs, What produced the strong persuasion, which made the disciples fancy a meaning so remote from the notions of that age, so different—as we are told—from the natural meaning of those prophecies?"

With this passage we may conclude our extracts, with some confidence that we have fairly represented the Annotations. The book is sure to be welcome for Dr. Whateley's sake; even to those who still desire a Paley's *Evidences* edited, page by page, in the very face, so to speak, of the whole array of modern antagonists. Such a work would at least be able to show how every form of disbelief has failed to really change the ground of the argument for Christianity, and that the old apologies and defences are still valid, and something like complete.

THE PERIODICALS (DECEMBER).

The closing number of *Blackwood* for the year 1859 treats, to a great extent, of wars and rumours of wars. "The Fight of the Peiho," written by an officer engaged, is the best and most connected sketch of that disastrous reverse yet published, and is altogether a painful narrative. There is also a portentous article entitled "The Emperor and the Empire," in which the writer works out the theory that the tyranny of French Imperialism is "not the tyranny of the man, but of the mob." Universal suffrage has done it all. The rest of Europe must help the Emperor "to triumph over the spirit of the empire." To ordinary sense, this is substituting the

instrument for the will that directs it. The Emperor, to our thinking, found the means of re-establishing the empire ready to hand, not only in a vast army, but in a huge administrative machinery, with its centre in Paris, and embracing every part of France. It will perhaps one day appear that this fearful bureaucratic system is a far more formidable, because permanent, foe to French freedom than even Imperialism. A third article on the English navy completes this bellicose number of *Blackwood*. The strictly literary articles comprise a well-written review of M. Renan's moral and critical essays, and an amusing exposure of the prize system adopted by those who cater for the popular taste.

The December number of *Fraser* contains a more varied and interesting selection of articles than has appeared for some months, including a tribute to the memory of Robert Stephenson from the pen of Dr. Smiles, his father's biographer; a posthumous paper by Leigh Hunt, entitled "English Poetry v. Cardinal Wiseman;" a timely article on Morocco; and some thoughts, by John Stuart Mill, on Non-intervention.

The *Englishwoman's Journal* continues to take the lead in the discussion of the now prominent topic, the employment of educated female labour. Miss Bessie Parkes, the editor, supplies a practical answer to the question, "What can educated women do?" Increased employment might be found for them in hospitals, as "Protestant Deaconesses,"—after the plan in operation in Paris, Berlin, and Turin—as officials in prisons—as managers and teachers in reformatories—as matrons of workhouses, superintendents of factories—and in organising female emigration. There is no doubt that society would be the gainer by the increase of female philanthropists like Miss Nightingale, Miss Carpenter, Mrs. Chisholm, and Miss Twining, that in consequence of the lack of the superintendence of educated women the rising female generation is viciously disposed, and that by excluding the sex from such places of trust and authority we not only deprive them of a remunerative occupation, but work infinite damage to the whole social body. It is fortunate for this great social reform that it has so intelligent and earnest an advocate as the *Englishwoman's Journal*.

With the present number, the *Art Journal* completes the twenty-first year of its existence, and it is the just boast of the editors that the periodical "has been, and remains the only art journal in Europe by which the arts are adequately represented." In the beauty of its engravings, the profusion and finish of its woodcuts, and the varied interest of its letter-press, the December number is unsurpassed. That is saying a great deal for a drawing-room journal which in its special line has almost attained perfection.

During the year that is now expiring, the *Eclectic* has been, in its somewhat modified form, under new editorial management. It commenced its new life with the resolve to become a magazine seeking, "with open face, one great aim, to inspire a reverent faith in God and his Christ," and "holding fast by this main principle," to touch most effectively and happily on every other sphere of human thought and action. It was to become a magazine thoroughly religious in its principles, and promised to use all literary grace and pleasant information in order to inspire a love for divine grace and knowledge. These conditions have been satisfactorily fulfilled during the past year. The *Eclectic* has certainly taken a higher stand, and we hope a firmer hold of the friends of evangelical truth than has for some time been the case. Some of its articles may vie in ability, grasp, and interest with those of more pretentious periodicals; and the skill and judgment with which it has been conducted support its claim to that "unanimous support of Non-conformists" which is required to give it "that efficiency and commanding influence which a journal which speaks in their name should possess." Of the contents of the December number, we have space only to mention the opening sketch of Baumgarten, a "good confessor of Jesus Christ," expelled from a theological professorship in Mecklenburgh on account of his reforming zeal, whose "History of Jesus" is brought under the notice of English readers; and a compact paper on "The Church-rate Question," which describes the latest phases of this ever-present controversy with an ease that indicates intimate knowledge of its windings. The various expedients that were suggested before the Lords' Committee for perpetuating the impost in modified forms are examined, and the conclusion is established that the difficulties in the way of any settlement short of abolition are insuperable.

LITERARY AND ARTISTIC GOSSIP.

Mr. T. Carlyle, the historian, has received the Commander's Cross of the Falcon Order from the Grand Duke of Weimar.

Charles Mackay has just published a new poem, called "The Whisky Demon." It is printed on toned paper, and illustrated.

Mr. Josiah Allen, of Birmingham, has in the press a fac-simile edition of the Duke of Devonshire's quarto copies of "Hamlet," of 1603 and 1604.

A weekly journal of instructive reading, under the title of "Good Words," is to be commenced on the 1st of January, under the editorship of Dr. Norman M'Leod, of the Barony. The magazine is to be religious in its tone and tendency, but will have no denominational connexion.

A prize of two hundred rupees has been offered by a Madras civilian for the best essay in English or

Canarese, "On the Religious Belief of the Hindoos," showing the changes it has undergone and the state of mind of the natives, especially in South India, on the subject.

A poem from the pen of the Poet Laureate is announced for the January number of *Macmillan's Magazine*. It is entitled "Sea Dreams: an Idyll." We have been informed, by good authority, that the price paid is at the rate of about 10*l.* a line.—*Guardian*.

The second volume of Mr. Buckle's "History of Civilisation" is stated to be in preparation by Messrs. J. W. Parker and Son. The same publishers announce the third volume of Mr. Massey's "History of England during the Reign of George the Third," and the fifth and sixth volumes of Mr. Froude's "History of England."

Mr. Josiah Parkes, the father of Miss Parkes, whose strenuous advocacy of the rights and wants of her sex has attracted general attention, is about to publish a volume on the authorship of Junius. Mr. Parkes has, it is said, managed to get something out of the Francis family, in the shape of facts and documents which may add much additional strength to the case in favour of Sir Philip.

Various are the rumours and surmises respecting the long-expected *Cornhill Magazine*, and the engagements of its celebrated editor. We believe, however, that we are correct in stating that he is to receive from the proprietors 6,000*l.* for two tales, which are to appear in its pages during the course of the next two years, and 2,000*l.* a-year as editor.—*Bath and Cheltenham Gazette*.

A charge of plagiarism has recently been made against the Rev. W. M. Punshon. The editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, the paper in which a Mr. Clayden, of Rochdale, made the charge, has compared Mr. Punshon's MS. with the printed sermon of Dr. Greenwood, from which it was said Mr. Punshon had copied, and pronounces "the charge of plagiarism wholly without foundation."

Mr. Russell, the *Times* correspondent, is busy preparing his diary of the Indian campaign for publication, and it will be shortly issued, in two volumes, by Messrs. Routledge. He has received 1,500*l.* for the work. Colonel Eber, the *Times* correspondent for the war in Lombardy, is also about to publish his letters, with connecting remarks and additions.

M. Guizot, who is giving the last touch to the third volume of his memoirs, has lately received a very flattering compliment from his townsmen of the city of Nîmes. The honorary presidency of the Academy of Nîmes having been offered to him, the illustrious statesman hastened to reply by a letter in which he accepted the appointment. M. Guizot added that, notwithstanding his advanced age, he hopes to render his presidency effective.

The "Life of Havelock," by Mr. J. C. Marshman, —the "Autobiography of Mrs. Piozzi, with a Collection of her Letters," —the "Travels of Mr. John Bull, President of the Alpine Club, in unfrequented Nooks and Corners of Mountain Country," —"A Tour in Scotland," by Mr. C. R. Weld, —and "Seven Years' Residence in the Great Deserts of North America," by the Abbé Domenech, are some of the more interesting works in preparation by the Messrs. Longman.

We (*Athenaeum*) announce with great satisfaction that the trustees of the British Museum have at length taken into serious consideration the difficulties in which they are placed by our vast accumulation of literary and scientific treasures. Something will now, we trust be done. At a very full meeting of the board—after considerable discussion as to the principle of separation—the trustees have appointed a sub-committee to consider and report on the subject. The speaker of the House of Commons, as representative of the powers that pay, is to act as chairman of the sub-committee.

The *Athenaeum* states that at the meeting of the Royal Academicians on Monday, Mr. Cope's proposition as to its main principle of an increase in the number of the associates, may be considered to have been carried. The details of the measure have still to be considered. Meantime, in accordance with usage in such cases, Sir Charles Eastlake suggested a reference to the council, which suggestion was taken by unanimous consent. In the hands of the council, therefore, the matter now rests. Report will be made to a general meeting of the academicians, so soon as the nine gentlemen of the council shall have framed their decision in some set proposal.

Cleanings.

There are now in Great Britain 107 Young Men's Christian Associations.

A Jesuit, when preaching at Naples a few Sundays ago, said—"Ireland and Poland are under the incubus of two Nerees."

New Westminster Bridge now approaches completion. It is expected that it will be opened to the public, for foot passengers, in a few days.

The *Ballarat Star* reports the arrival of a donkey in that district. The incident seem to have created much excitement among the population.

Newspapers sent to a foreign country, or to the Colonies, must have postage stamps affixed. In all these cases the newspaper stamp stands for nothing.

An inhabitant of Bradford, Mr. James Farish, left his house on Thursday night without any one in it; and in his absence it was robbed of 1,500*l.* in gold and 80*l.* in notes.

A Frenchman, having heard of the phrase "I've got other fish to fry," very readily learned its application. One evening, after escorting a lady home,

and being invited to walk in, he thought of the above expression, and excused himself by saying, "I thank you, madam; I must cook some fish."

Paris papers state that the French Government has ordered the systematic gathering of seaweed from the rocks of Normandy and Brittany, to serve as wadding for artillery, for which it serves admirably.

It is stated that the Rev. George Varenne Reed, M.A., Rector of Hayes, near Bromley, has resigned his living in order that he may devote himself to missionary work amongst the Kaffirs beyond the British territory.

The ladies of Vienna have just determined upon the abandonment of the use of gloves, which are no longer to be worn in private parties and at the opera, only on the first entrance into the box. The adoption of rings of real value, attached by a gold chain to the armlet, has given the idea of this change in fashion.—*Court Journal*.

A story is told by the *Chicago Times* about the appointment of postmasters in Illinois. One unlucky appointee was compelled to decline for the reason set forth below:—"Dear Sir,—Although I acknowledge the honour of my appointment, I regret to say that I have yet an unexpired term of five years to serve in the Penitentiary, which compels me to decline your flattering offer."

OLD GOSPEL MS.—It was stated some time ago, that a manuscript copy of the Gospels, which turned out to be the oldest in existence, had been found in a monastery of Mount Athos in Asia Minor. The monks of the convent presented it to the Emperor of Russia, as protector of the Greek Church; and his Majesty has charged M. Tischendorf, of Leipzig, a great authority in sacred literature, to bring out an edition of it.

PREMATURE SMOKING.—The Mayor of Donai, in a circular to the communal schoolmasters, expresses his determination to put down the precocious habit of smoking which he learns, by the reports of the police, prevails to a deplorable extent among the boys of that city. He therefore desires the schoolmasters, not only to mark down for punishment all children whom they may see smoking in the streets, but to search the pockets and portfolios of the scholars from time to time, and to take away all cigars, cigarettes, pipes, and tobacco which may be found. He authorises the most severe punishments, and will sanction any measure which the schoolmasters may devise to check the growing evil.

"The high repute which Mr. Benson has obtained for the quality of his manufacture stands second to none."—*Morning Advertiser*. Benson's Lady's Gold Watch, at 5 to 30 guineas.—"Exquisite artistic feeling in ornamentation, and perfection of mechanism in structure."—*Morning Post*. Benson's Gentleman's Gold Watch, at 6 to 30 guineas.—"All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design."—*Globe*. Benson's Silver Lever Watches, at 4 to 20 guineas.—"Leave nothing to be desired but the money to buy them with."—*Standard*. Benson's Silver Horizontal Watch, at 3 to 8 guineas.—"A good watch without paying an exorbitant price."—*Daily Telegraph*. Each watch warranted, and sent free to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, on receipt of a remittance addressed to James W. Benson, at the manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London. Established 1749.

ONE OF THE DISTINGUISHING FEATURES OF THE PRESENT AGE is the increasing diffusion of a love for the fine arts among all classes of the English nation, not only in painting and statuary, but in all branches of ornamentation. There is a constant demand for cheapness, elegance, and good taste. Few manufacturers of the present time have contributed more towards this result than the well-known firm of Messrs. Parkins and Gotto, 24 and 25, Oxford-street, London. In walking round their spacious and well-filled showrooms, no one can fail to remark the immense variety of really useful and elegant articles, particularly adapted for presents, whether upon the occasion of a wedding, birthday, or christening. We would direct especial attention to the superior specimens of mediæval mounted work, as applied to cases for writing materials, inkstands, blotting-paper books, and to the mountings for Bibles, Prayer-books, &c. The public will be gratified also to observe the great improvement in the manufacture of Morocco and Russia goods, such as desks, despatch-boxes, and those attractive carriage and travelling bags so conveniently fitted. Here are also beautiful specimens of papier maché, pearl, and tortoise-shell goods in the greatest possible variety, and at prices to suit every pocket. One circumstance connected with this firm, and upon which they very justly pride themselves, is the fact that almost every article in their extensive stock is of British manufacture.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, PAIN AND SPASMS.—The dense smoky fogs and the sudden changes of temperature are at this season constantly producing diseases of the muscles and nerves; which, though not endangering life, are most acutely painful. The invalid, racked by such tortures, may turn with confidence to Holloway's Anti-Spasmotic Pills, which throw out from the system the impurities which cause these complaints, at the same time that they expel all morbid matters and regulate every organ and secretion. They cleanse every fibre, whether muscle or nerve. In all chronic cases, Holloway's ointment should be well rubbed on the parts affected twice a day; and in acute cases its employment, whilst taking the Pills, will give immediate relief.

Mr. J. W. Benson, of 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, has just published a new illustrated pamphlet on watches (free by post for two stamps). It should be read by all who are about buying a watch, as it contains prices and important information as to what watch to buy, where to buy it, and how to use it!

BIRTHS.

EASTY.—Nov. 26, at Grange-road, Bermondsey, Mrs. John Easty, of a daughter.
SIEVERING.—Dec. 7, at 17, Manchester-square, the wife of Dr. Sievering, of a son.
JONES.—Dec. 10, the wife of the Rev. T. D. Jones, of Rickmansworth, Herts, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

NEWHAM—BROOKFIELD.—Nov. 6, at the Wicker Congregational Church, by the Rev. J. B. Paton, Mr. Benj. Newham, to Mary Anne, only daughter of the late Mr. Frederick Brookfield, of Sheffield.
MACDONALD—WOOD.—Nov. 24, at the High Meeting House, Berwick-upon-Tweed, by the Rev. J. A. Millar, Mr. John Macdonald, of H. M. Customs, London, to Mary, third daughter of Mr. Timothy Wood.
SWALLOW—PERKIN.—Dec. 3, at East-parade Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. H. Brown, Mr. John Swallow, Wakefield, to Miss Elizabeth Perkin, of Leeds.
JONES—ROBERTS.—Dec. 5, at New Windsor Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. Owen Jones, Mr. Richard Jones, to Miss Mary Roberts, both of Salford.

GAMER—EVANS.—Dec. 6, at Union Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. Henry Allen, Charles, son of the late Mr. William Gamer, of Park-road, Holloway, to Clara, youngest daughter of Mrs. Evans, of the Gloucester-road, Holloway.

WHEELER—LAW.—Dec. 6, at St. John's Church, Leicester, Thomas James, elder son of Mr. Thomas Wheeler, to Mary Jane, fourth daughter of Mr. John Law, the London-road of that town.

MELLOR—DAKIN.—Dec. 6, at Holt Church, Worcester-shire, Mr. Joseph Mellor, of London, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. William Dakin, of St. Paul's churchyard, London.

BONAR—GLENNIE.—Dec. 7, at the English Presbyterian Church, Brighton, by the Rev. J. J. Bonar, J. Bonar, Esq., of Edinburgh, to Caroline, daughter of the late A. Glennie, Esq., of May-bank, Aberdeen.

WHITE—JAMESON.—Dec. 7, at the Congregational Church, Billerclay, Essex, Cornelius Francis Hundley White, youngest son of the late John White, Esq., of Morden Hall, Surrey, to Harriet Ramsey, youngest daughter of the Rev. Henry Jameson, of Billerclay.

WALKER—AKED.—Dec. 7, at Lady-lane Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. J. Mather, Lawrence Walker, Esq., of Wortley and Potterdale Mills, to Lucy Emmet, only daughter of William Aked, Esq., of Grove-villas, Headingley.

STEVENSON—TRUMAN.—Dec. 8, at Archdeacon-lane Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. T. Stevenson, the Rev. T. R. Stevenson, of Burnley, to Sarah Ann, granddaughter of Mrs. Truman, South Fields.

WALTON—GELDARD.—Dec. 8, at the Wicker Congregational Church, by the Rev. J. B. Paton, M.A., Mr. James Walton, Sheffield, Shalee Moor, to Agnes, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Geldard, of Brompton, near Scarborough.

GLEDDHILL—HOFF.—Dec. 8, at the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, Chester, by the Rev. T. Roby, James Gledhill, Esq., Sheffield, to Miss Catherine Hoff, of Nantwich.

HOLLAND—HEAPS.—Dec. 8, at the Congregational Chapel, Radcliffe Bridge, Lancashire, by the Rev. A. Anderson, B.A., Mr. Reuben Holland, to Miss Alice Heaps, both of Stand-lane, Radcliffe.

DEATHS.

BEAYS.—Nov. 24, at Ealing, near London, Mary, the wife of Joseph Hopkins Beays, London city missionary.
PEARCE.—Nov. 23, at Great Horton, the Rev. Benj. Pearce, Wesleyan minister, in the seventieth year of his age, and forty-fourth of his ministry.

ADENEY.—Dec. 3, at Reigate, Surrey, George William, the eldest son of the Rev. G. J. Adeney, aged thirteen.

ALLEN.—Dec. 8, at Hackney, Charlotte Jane Allen, wife of the late John Allen, Esq., of Madras House, Hackney, aged seventy-seven.

DENNISTON.—Dec. 5, after a protracted illness, the Rev. John Denniston, Independent minister, Knottingley. The deceased was pastor of Salem Chapel, at that place, for fifteen years. He was greatly esteemed by his church and congregation, and by the inhabitants generally.

DE QUINCEY.—Dec. 8, at Edinburgh, of senile decay, Thomas De Quincey, in his seventy-fifth year.

BOURNE.—Dec. 11, Caroline, daughter of Mr. James P. Bourne, of Plymouth.

JONES.—Dec. 12, after a few days' severe affliction, aged thirty, Emily, the beloved wife of the Rev. Pearce Jones, Independent minister, Saxmundham, Suffolk.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1859.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£30,743,815	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,450,000
		Gold Bullion	10,968,815
		Silver Bullion	—
	£30,743,815		£30,743,815

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£10,925,157
Reserve	3,139,380	Other Securities	19,350,811
Public Deposits	8,608,315	Notes	9,593,410
Other Deposits	13,444,361	Gold & Silver Coin	668,000
Seven Day and other	792,422		
Bills	£40,537,378		£40,537,378

Dec. 8, 1859. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, December 9, 1859.

BANKRUPT.

HARRIS, E., Polkstone, tailor and draper, December 21, January 18.
GUTHRIE, M., Noble-street, City, merchant, December 21, January 18.
THOMAS, F. W., Water-lane, Tower-street, City, commission-agent and merchant, December 16, January 18.
MOREY, C., Southsea, Portsmouth, builder and brick-burner, December 24, January 21.
HENDRY, W. H., Milton-next-Gravessend, coal merchant, December 22, January 19.
KNIGHT, W., Portobello-terrace, Kensington-park, and Hereford-road, Bayswater, cowkeeper and dairyman, December 19, January 23.
CROCKER, J., Nottingham, hosier and hatter, December 20, January 12.
DICKINS, M., DICKINS, W., and DICKINS, S., Liverpool, woollen drapers, December 22, January 12.
WOODWARD, J. R. W. J. P., Dundle, Northampton, inn-keeper, butcher, and dealer in game and poultry, December 21, January 18.
POWING, T., Truro, Cornwall, grocer and tea dealer, December 23, January 25.

Tuesday, December 13, 1859.

BANKRUPT.

HOCKLEY, R., Chrisp-street, Poplar, Middlesex, victualler, December 23, January 28.
HARRIS, H., 62, Wood-street, Cheapside, City, mantle manufacturer, December 24, January 24.
FORRESTER, W., Hanley, Staffordshire, iron merchant, December 23, January 13.
JONES, C., Gloucester, sail maker and ship owner, December 23, January 23.
BEATY, J., Longtown, Cumberland, draper, December 20, January 20.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

Dulness has been the prevailing feature of the Money Market during the past week, the cause being chiefly the realisations by operators for the rise desirous of securing their profit. Yesterday, there was a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., notwithstanding the continued buoyancy of the Paris Bourse, where political anxieties appear to be rapidly giving place to a feeling of comparative confidence. The dealings recorded to-day have been restricted,

but they produced greater firmness, Consols being 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex dividend. The New Threes and Reduced Annuities are 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$; and the Indian Loan is steady at 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the Account.

The demand for money is brisker. The applications at the bank have been to a fair extent, but the money dealers are still enabled to supply themselves without having recourse to that establishment. Bills are generally declined below 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

During the past week, the movements of the precious metals have not been very extensive. The imports amounted to about 305,929. The exports have been to the extent of 195,397.

Private letters from St. Petersburg countenance the report that Messrs. Rothschild have purchased the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railway from the Government. Others deny the completion of the bargain, but allege that negotiations were in progress. As the railway is said to have cost the Government, from first to last, about 140,000,000 silver roubles, or 22,000,000. sterling, the transaction would be a gigantic one were the buyers to take it at even one-half or one-third of the cost price.

In the Foreign Stock Market business is rather inactive, but prices are firm.

A limited business has been transacted in the Railway Share Market, but prices generally are a shade firmer. Eastern Counties have advanced to 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ 57 $\frac{1}{2}$. Great Western to 68 and 68 $\frac{1}{2}$. Lancashire and Yorkshire to 99 $\frac{1}{2}$. North Western to 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$. Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$; and South Eastern to 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ 82 $\frac{1}{2}$. Caledonians have declined to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Foreign Lines are in limited request, but at advanced rates. Lombardo-Venetian realise 13 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. Bahia and San Francisco, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ 44 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Namur and Liege, 84. In the Colonial Market, East Indians are steady at 103 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Great Indian Peninsula at 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 101. Grand Trunk of Canada have risen to 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Great Western of Canada to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Joint Stock Bank Shares have been in limited request at about former prices. London Joint Stock realise 33. Union of London, 29. London Chartered of Australia, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$. Colonial Bank, 37. Ottoman Bank improve to 18.

In the Miscellaneous Market, Electric Telegraph are steady at 106 $\frac{1}{2}$. Crystal Palace, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Van Diemen's Land have declined to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Ocean Marine Insurance Company's Shares are 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.; and the Universal, $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, London, Monday, Dec. 12.

The foreign supplies last week were wheat—800 quarters from Danzig, 1,610 quarters Pomerania and Mecklenburg, 70 quarters Hamburg, 737 quarters Sweden, 645 quarters Rotterdam, 1,400 quarters Alexandria. Barley—1,854 quarters from Danzig, 1,340 quarters Pomerania and Mecklenburg, 1,253 quarters Hamburg, 9,240 quarters Denmark, 1,280 quarters Rotterdam, 192 quarters France, 1,500 quarters Alexandria, 2,514 quarters Salina. Oats—1,820 quarters from Königsberg, 510 quarters Danzig, 9,081 quarters Sweden, 1,260 quarters Denmark, 915 quarters Holland, 700 quarters France. Peas—300 quarters from Königsberg, 1,769 quarters Montreal. Flour—5,523 barrels from New York, 100 barrels Montreal, 180 sacks France. The supply of English wheat at this morning's market was short, and finest samples found more inquiry at full prices, but damp ill-conditioned qualities were neglected. There was more looking after good dry wheat, but prices were not higher than last week. Norfolk flour held at 31s; the sale, however, slow. In barley, little doing, excepting for finest malting, but for grinding and distilling last Monday's quotations were barely maintained. Beans and peas without alteration. The arrivals of oats were moderate, and fine heavy corn ready sale at last Monday's rates. Linseed is dearer and cakes in steady demand. The weather, after being frosty for a few days, has become milder, with south-west wind.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	42 to 45	Dantzic	45 to 55
Ditto White	44 52	Königsberg, Red	46 53
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	46 51
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	46 58
Scotch	—	Danish and Holstein	44 47
Rye	32 34	East Prussian	43 44
Barley, malting	40 45	Petersburg	43 45
Distilling	28 32	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	64 68	Polish Odessa	42 44
Beans, mazagan	34 40	Marianopol	44 48
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	34 36
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	46 50
Peas, White	38 42	Barley, Pomeranian	23 41
Grey	33 42	Königsberg	—
Maple	38 42	Danish	23 36
Boilers	—	East Prussian	25 27
Tares (English new)	—	Egyptian	24 27
Foreign	—	Odessa	25 27
Oats (English new)	23 26	Beans—	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	36 40
Sack of 280 lbs	42 43	Pigeon	40 42
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	36 38
Baltic	40 40	Peas, White	36 38
Black Sea	40 40	Oats—	—
Hempseed	30 31	Dutch	18 25
Canaryseed	63 62	Jahde	18 24
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish	16 21
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	19 22
German	—	Swedish	21 24
French	—	Petersburg	20 24
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 100 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 12 10s to 13 0s	—	New York	32 36
Rape Cakes, 4 10s to 5 0s per ton	—	Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 25 0s to 26 0s per last	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	30 35

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 7d to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; household ditto, 8d to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Dec. 12.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 4,311 head. The total supply of beasts was a very large one, and its general quality was unusually prime. Owing to the small number of country butchers in attendance the trade was far from active. However, the best Scotch, &c., sold at 5s 4d per 8lbs; but other breeds moved off slowly at late rates. We were seasonably well supplied with sheep. Prime Downs and half-breeds were firm, and rather dearer, the extreme price being 5s 6d per 8lbs. Most other breeds were off steadily; other kinds of veal slowly, at previous current rates. Pigs were a dull inquiry, but not cheaper. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, about 3,000 short-horns, &c., came to hand. The arrivals from Norfolk, Suffolk, and

other parts of England, amounted to 2,700 Herefords, Scots, Devons, Runts, Sussex beasts, &c.; from Scotland, 1,000 Scots and crosses; and, from Ireland, 400 oxen and heifers.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.				a. d. s. d.			
Inf. coarse beasts	3	6	to 3	10	Pr. coarse woolled	4	6 to 4
Second quality	4	0	4	6	Prime South-down	5	0 5 4
Prime large oxen	4	8	5	0	Ige. coarse calves	4	2 4 8
Prime Scots, &c.	5	2	5	4	Prime small	4	10 5 2
Coarse inf. sheep	3	4	3	10	Large hogs	3	6 3 10
Second quality	4	0	4	4	Neat sm. porkers	4	0 5 0

Lambs 6s 6d to 6s 9d.
Suckling calves, 18s. to 22s. Quarter-old store pigs, 23s. to 25s. each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Dec. 12.
The supplies of meat here, to-day, are seasonably large. Prime beef, mutton, and pork move off steadily, at full price. Otherwise, the demand is very inactive.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.				a. d. s. d.			
Inferior beef	3	8	to 2	10	Small pork	4	4 to 5
Middling ditto	3	0	3	4	Inf. mutton	3	2 3 6
Prime large do.	3	6	4	0	Middling ditto	3	8 4 2
Do. small do.	4	2	4	6	Prime ditto	4	4 4 6
Large pork	5	6	4	3	Veal	3	8 4 4

Lambs 6s 6d to 6s 9d.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Dec. 12.—The arrivals of potatoes since our last have been tolerably good, coastwise and by railway. The imports have amounted to 5 tons from Harlingen, 2 from Hambro', 195 from Louvain, 167 from Antwerp, 166 from Dunkirk, 125 from Port L'Abbe, and 100 from Rouen. There is a moderate business doing.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, Dec. 13.

TEA.—The inquiries have been rather more active, and late prices are well sustained.

SUGAR.—For British West India the demand has been good, and higher rates are current for the better descriptions. Foreign qualities have been freely dealt in at former rates. In the refined market prices have improved about 6d per cwt.

COFFEE.—The demand for plantation Ceylon is brisk, full rates being current for all qualities.

RICE.—An extensive business has been done at fully late quotations.

FRUIT.—Less activity has been apparent, and a rather large parcel of currants announced for public sale has been withdrawn. Valencia raisins realise full rates, and the better qualities have advanced 1s to 2s per cwt. Figs continue in good request.

SALT.—This article has been in steady demand, and late prices have been well maintained for the better qualities.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Dec. 12.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 2,253 firkins butter, and 2,670 bales bacon; and, from foreign parts, 10,606 casks butter and 204 bales bacon.

In the Irish butter market there was rather more business transacted than last week, the cheaper descriptions being most saleable; but fine qualities are held firmly, owing to the stiff advice from Ireland, and the improvement in foreign.

Best Dutch advanced to 120s. The bacon market ruled very firm, and a further advance of 2s per cwt was established.

Salts of prime Waterford sizeable made at 59s on board; landed rates are from 54s to 60s, according to quality, weights, &c.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Dec. 10.—Asparagus, sea-kale, and French beans now make their appearance. Pine-apples and grapes are a trifle dearer since last report. Apples and good dessert pears are scarce, and for the most part inferior in quality; the latter consist of Glout Moreau, Beurre Die, Chaumontel, Winter Nella, Pesse Colmar, and Crassane.

Oranges are improving in quality. Good cobs are realising from 1s 6d to 6d per lb. Vegetables are for the most part sufficient for the demand. Cabbages, savoy, carrots, parsnips, and leeks, may be obtained in quantity. Broccoli are scarce.

Potatoes realise from 4s to 5s per cwt. Mushrooms can still be had. Cucumbers are getting dearer. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Violets, Mignonette, Chrysanthemums, Heaths, and Roses.

HOPS, Monday, Dec. 12.—Our market continues unusually active for this period of the year. The demand for Weald of Kent and Sussex has for the present cleared the market of colour sample, and prices have for this description made a further advance of from 4s to 5s. In Mid and East Kent, the quantity on offer is limited, and prices remain firm. Yearlings and old odds have been in considerable request at more money. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 20 bales from Hamburg.

SEEDS, Monday, Dec. 12.—There is an improving inquiry for red cloverseed, and a few transactions have taken place in foreign seeds, but as yet business is limited. Samples of the new English crop do not yet come to hand. For white the trade is quiet. Trefoil meets a freer sale than of late, at an advance of 1s on finer qualities. Canary was a slow sale this morning.

WOOL, Monday, Dec. 12.—Since our last report there has been only a moderate inquiry for all kinds of home-grown wool. Holders, however, have continued firm in their demands, and prices generally have been supported. The supply on offer is good, and the export demand has fallen off.

Advertisements.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S SWEET SCENTS.—
"The kisses of a thousand flowers,
Stolen from them while they sleep."
23, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

A GENTLEMAN of considerable Experience
in TUITION wishes to meet with a CLASSICAL and
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, or a suitable opening for one. Un-
exceptionable references will be given and required.
Address, X. Y. Z., "Nonconformist Office," 25, Boulevard-
street, Fleet-street.

EDUCATION.—A YOUNG LADY, Twenty-
years of age, who has completed her studies in
France, and has had the advantage of religious training and of
a well-disciplined home, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT as a
JUNIOR TEACHER in a good SCHOOL or in a CHRISTIAN
FAMILY where the ages of the pupils do not exceed thirteen
years.
Address, Y. Z., 27, Falcon-square, E.C.

WANTED by a YOUNG PERSON a SITU-
ATION as NURSERY GOVERNESS and to take the
charge of One or Two Children, or any other light capacity not
menial.
Address, H. P., Post-office, Burnham, Essex.

DENMAN.
INTRODUCER of the SOUTH AFRICAN
PORT, SHERRY, &c. Finest importations, 20s. per
dozen, BOTTLES INCLUDED, an advantage greatly ap-
preciated by the public and a constantly increasing connexion,
saving the great annoyance of returning them.
Two Pint Samples for Twenty-four Stamps.
WINE in CASK forwarded free to any Railway Station in
England.

EXCELSIOR BRANDY.
Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 80s. per dozen.
TERMS—CASH.
Country Orders must contain a remittance. Crossed cheques
Bank of London. Price-lists forwarded on application.
JAMES L. DENMAN, 65, Fenchurch-street (corner of
Railway-place), London.

ATTIRE for the SEASON.—LAWRENCE
HYAM has to announce his preparations for the Autumn
and Winter. Gentlemen will now find his stock of Garments
for immediate wear complete in every department. The pro-
ductions of the various manufacturers exceed, in variety of
design and material, all those of former years.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S OVERCOATS, of
the latest fashion, comprising the INVERNESS CAPE,
the ALBERT, the CLARENDON, the SAC, &c., are made
from the most suitable materials, and in the strongest manner.
21s., 30s., 42s., 50s.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S Walking, Dress, and
Surtout Coats,—sound in material and make, exact in
fit, and fashionably designed and finished.—Surtout and Dress
Coats, 25s. to 60s.; Walking Coats, from 14s. to 35s.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S Vests in Cloth, Silk,
Satin, Tweeds, &c., either for ordinary wear or dress
purposes, faultless in design and material, varying in price
from 4s. 6d. to 21s.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S Trousers, celebrated
for their true and comfortable fit, made of the strongest
and newest fabrics.—Price, 10s. 6d., 12s., 14s. 6d., 17s., 21s.

IN the BESPOKE DEPARTMENT, LAW-
RENCE HYAM employs the most skilful Cutters, under
his immediate superintendence, and carefully examines every
garment previously to its being sent home. The TROUSERS,
at 17s., made to measure, are cut upon such principles as to
ensure true and elegant fit,—whether the wearer be walking,
riding, or sitting. Gentlemen may select from a stock of
cloths of all descriptions,—amounting to 16,000l.; and the ex-
traordinary variety cannot fail to meet the taste of the most
fastidious.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S JUVENILE
ATTIRE has secured for him the largest connexion among
Parents and Guardians; and having now been established
above Twenty years, he can safely refer to his great and con-
tinued success, as an indication of the upright manner in
which his large business is conducted.

CITY ESTABLISHMENT, 36, GRACECHURCH-STREET;
WEST-END ESTABLISHMENT,
189 and 190, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

THE GENTLEMAN'S SUIT
FOR WALKING, LOUNGING, SHOOTING, OR
PROFESSIONAL WEAR.

CLARK'S CAPE SUITS, made in soft
neutral-coloured Angoras and Scotch Tweeds, at 50s.,
60s., and 70s.

To be worn with the suit, the CAPE WRAPPER, made in a
variety of new materials adapted for the season, at 25s., 30s.,
35s., and 42s. SHOWERPROOF WRAPPERS, 21s.

COTSWOLD ANGOLA TROUSERS for morning wear,
from 10s.; the Guinea Black Dress Trousers and Half-guinea
Vests; Clerical Suits in black or mixed cloths, 8s.; a
VARIETY of MATERIALS for CLERICAL TROUSERS,
from 16s. to 21s.

PARENTS and GUARDIANS are informed that youth are
supplied with clothes adapted for the present and approaching
season in the best materials and style, at a FIXED MODE-
RATE PRICE.

The HARROW or ETON SUITS, from 38s.; the ALFRED
WRAPPER, 21s.

LADIES' RIDING HABITS in Waterproof Tweed, 60s.;
do. in superfine cloth, 4l. 4s. to 7l. 7s.

Every description of dress ready for immediate use at
W. CLARK'S, TAILOR and OUTFITTER, 132, REGENT-
STREET, corner of Leicester-street, London.

BERDOE'S WINTER CAPES and OVER-
COATS.—The extensive sale of these first-class garments
is their best recommendation. They effectually exclude rain,
yet freely admit air. A large stock for selection.

WALTER BERDOE, 96, NEW BOND-STREET; AND
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Published by CORNELIUS RUFUS NELSON, at No. 25, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, London; and Printed by ROBERT KINGDOM BURT, Holborn-hill, London.—Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1859.